

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

Vol. XXXII. No. 8993. 號五十四月四年六十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1876.

日一廿月三年子丙

Price, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GORCH, 121, Holborn Hill, E.C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 160 & 162, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA.—SWATOW, QUELON & CAMPBELL, Amoy, GILES & Co., Foochow, HONG & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & Co., Manila, C. HENRIKSEN & Co., Macao, L. A. DA GRAGA.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED BY NATIONAL DECREES OF 7TH AND 8TH MARCH, 1848, and BY IMPERIAL DECREES OF 26TH JULY, 1854, AND 31ST DECEMBER, 1866.

Recognized by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 80,000,000 3,200,000
RESERVE FUND, 20,000,000 800,000

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.
LONDON AGENCY.—144, Leadenhall St., E.C.

AGENTS.—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Brussels, Bombay, Calcutta, St. Denis (Ile de la Réunion), Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.—Bank of England, Union Bank of London.

HONGKONG AGENCY.
INTEREST ALLOWED
ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the monthly minimum balances, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained at the office.

CHR. DE GUIGNÉ,
Manager.

Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road, Hongkong, May 14, 1875.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND, 100,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—E. R. BELLIOS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—AD. ANDER, Esq.
J. F. COADES, Esq. S. W. POMEROY, Esq.
H. HOPKINS, Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq.
A. MOIVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
HONGKONG, JAMES GREIG, Esq.

Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG,
Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, February 17, 1876.

ON SALE.

THE CHINESE READER'S MANUAL.

A HANDBOOK of Biographical, Historical, Mythological and General Literary References.

BY WILLIAM FREDERICK MAYERS.

Price \$3.

Shanghai, KELLY & Co.
Hongkong, "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.
I Have this day authorized Mr J. Y. V. SHAW to sign my name per procuration.
A. MACG. HEATON.
Hongkong, January 1, 1876.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned have entered into Co-partnership from the First day of January, 1876, in the Business of Shipbrokers at this Port, under the style of MORRIS & RAY.
A. G. MORRIS.
R. C. RAY.
Bank Buildings,
Hongkong, February 3, 1876.

NOTICE.
WE have Established branches of our Firm at Haiphong and Hanoi. Mr E. CONSTANTIN is authorized to sign by procuration in Tonquin.
LANDSTEIN & Co.
Hongkong, December 31, 1875.

NOTICE.
I HAVE this day Established myself as GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT at the Ports of Takow and Taiwanfo.
P. F. DA SILVA.
Formosa, April 1, 1876. my1

NOTIFICATION.
IT is herewith notified that a Customs House has been Established at HOI-HOW (海口), the Treaty Port of KIUNGCHOW (瓊州), and has been opened for transaction of Business under this day's date.
H. O. BROWN,
Commissioner of Customs.
Kiungchow Customs,
Hoi-how, April 1, 1876. my8

Intimations.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

DURING my absence from Hongkong the MANAGEMENT of the above Company's Station will be TAKEN OVER by Mr C. C. BOJESSEN, who has been appointed ACTING SUPERINTENDENT.
A. SUANSON,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, April 6, 1876. my6

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

I BEG to notify that I have been appointed ACTING SUPERINTENDENT for the above Company's Station at this Port from this date.
CARL CHR. BOJESSEN.
Hongkong, April 6, 1876. my6

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

A SPECIAL AGENCY of the Company has been opened in LONDON, under the management of Mr WALTER SCHMIDT, at 3, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill.

By Order,
W. H. RAY,
Secretary.
Hongkong, March 28, 1876. ap28

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all CREDITORS and other Persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the Estate of JOHN WUTHER-SPOON, late of Bangkok, in the Kingdom of Siam, who died on the 6th day of July, 1871, and whose Will was duly proved in the Probate Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Hongkong by WILLIAM HENRY BREXTON, of 29, Queen's Road, Hongkong, Solicitor, to whom Letters of Administration with the Will annexed were duly granted by the said Court on the 10th day of March, 1876, are hereby required to SEND in writing the PARTICULARS of their Claims or Demands to the said WILLIAM HENRY BREXTON, on or before the 1st day of July next; and notice is hereby also given, that at the expiration of the last mentioned day the said WILLIAM HENRY BREXTON will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said JOHN WUTHER-SPOON amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the Claims of which he has then had notice; and that the said WILLIAM HENRY BREXTON will not be liable for the Assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose Claims he has not had notice at the time of the distribution.

Dated this 29th day of March, 1876.

W. H. BREXTON,
29, Queen's Road, Hongkong,
Solicitor.
my11

SPANISH CONSULATE, HONGKONG.

TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of SIX BOILERS for Spanish Men-of-War will be RECEIVED at this Consulate until the 22nd April next, at Noon.

No proposition will be admitted if it exceed the price fixed by Government and do not agree with the Form, Conditions, and Plans, which will be exposed at the Office of the Consulate every working day from 11 a.m. to 8 p.m.

A. FARAUDO,
Consul for Spain.
Hongkong, March 31, 1876. ap22

Intimations.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned Banks will close for Public Business on GOOD FRIDAY, the 14th, and EASTER MONDAY, the 17th Instant.

For the "Oriental Bank Corporation,"
C. MORLAND KERR, Actg. Manager.
For the "Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,"
H. H. NELSON, Manager.
For the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,"
THOMAS FORRESTER, Actg. Manager.
For the "Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris,"
CHAS. DE GUIGNÉ, Manager.
For the "Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,"
T. JACKSON, Actg. Manager.
For the "National Bank of India, Ltd.,"
R. H. SANDEMAN, Actg. Manager.
Hongkong, April 12, 1876. ap17

STAFFORDSHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF HANLEY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £250,000.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong and Shanghai for the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies of Fire Insurance at current rates.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.
Hongkong, March 24, 1876. je24

THE MERCHANTS' MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £500,000.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies of Marine Insurance at current rates, payable in London, India, Australia, New Zealand, Straits, Mauritius, Java, Manila, China, Japan, California, &c., &c.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.
Hongkong, March 24, 1876. je24

NOTE.—By the Company's Articles of Association it is provided that, after payment to the shareholders of a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum, one fourth of the residue of profits will be rateably divided amongst those Insurers out of whose business profits have been made during the year.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAM-BOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

FIRST Class Fare on the Hongkong and Canton route has been Reduced to \$3 for Single trip and \$5 Return.

By Order,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.
Hongkong, April 3, 1876.

THE HONGKONG TEMPERANCE HALL, in Stanley Street, will be

Opened on EASTER MONDAY, the 17th Inst. Tea will be served at 7 p.m. for Sailors, Soldiers, and others, and there will be an Entertainment, consisting of Music, Speeches, Readings, &c., at which Admiral Ryder has kindly consented to take the Chair, at 8.30 p.m.

Tickets, 50 cents each, may be had at the HALL or at Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co's.

WANTED.

AN Experienced European FEMALE to accompany a Family with 3 Children to England. Terms, a free Passage.

Applications to be sent to the Office of this paper, addressed "A. B. C."

Hongkong, April 11, 1876. my11

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 58.

CHINA SEA.

REKESIS ROCK BEACON.—NINGPO DISTRICT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Nemois Rock Beacon, No. 26 of the 1876 List of Chinese Lights, Buoys and Beacons, has been carried away and that it will be temporarily replaced by a Red Buoy moored off the Reef extending to the N. E. of the most easterly point of Ta Yew Island.

By Order of the Inspector General of Customs,
DAVID M. HENDERSON,
Inspector-General.

Imperial Maritime Customs,
Engineer's Office,
Shanghai, April 5, 1876. ap16

KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, Essen (Germany).

Sole Agent for China,
F. FELL,
HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, CHINA.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY NEXT,

the 17th April, 1876, at Noon,—
By order of the Mortgagees.

WOODEN LIGHTER—Official No. 64120;—Length 81 feet, Breadth 20 feet, Depth of Hold 8 feet, Gross Tonnage 94½ tons; Carrying Capacity about 150 tons Dead-weight, with all Fittings, &c., as she lies in the harbour.

WOODEN LIGHTER—Official No. 64121;—Length 61½ feet, Breadth 16½ feet, Depth of Hold 6 feet, Gross Tonnage 43½ tons; Carrying Capacity about 50 tons Dead-weight, with all Fittings, &c., as she lies in the harbour.

(On account of the concerned.)

One Large Iron Life BOAT.

One Large Ship's BOAT.

Saved from the wreck of the Steamer "Glengyle."

At present lying off Messrs J. INGLIS & Co's premises, Wanohi.

The Lighters and Boats will be moored off Ice House Lane, where the Sale will take place.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at Purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

W. KERFOOT HUGHES,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, April 11, 1876. ap17

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 17th Instant, at 2 p.m.,—

The Chinese Junk

"KUM-SUN-SING,"

of 2,200 piculs Carrying Capacity.

J. M. GUEDES, JR.,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, April 12, 1876. ap17

NAVAL STATION, MACAO.

ON the 19th April, 1876, at 1 o'clock p.m., the Gunboat CAMOENS, her Mast, Hull, &c., as already advertised, will again be put up for Sale by Public Auction, the bids commencing from the Upset Price obtained at the Sale held on the 10th Instant, viz. \$2,160.

MANOEL CESARIO PEREIRA,
Secretary of Council.

Naval Station,
Macao, April 11, 1876. [ap19]

Shipping.

Steamers.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to HIOGO & NAGASAKI.)

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S. S. "SUNDA"

will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the Hindostan with the next English Mail.

A. MOIVER,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, April 13, 1876.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S. S. "HINDOSTAN"

will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.

A. MOIVER,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, April 13, 1876.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.

The Steamship "DOUGLAS,"

Captain BURNIS, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 16th Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, April 11, 1876. ap16

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Calling at YOKOHAMA.

The Departure of the S. S. "QUANGSE"

is unavoidably postponed until MONDAY, the 17th Instant, at 8 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, April 15, 1876. ap17

Shipping.

Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO & PORTS IN JAPAN.

The Company's Steamship "ANTENOR"

will be despatched on or about the 18th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, April 10, 1876. ap18

FOR SINGAPORE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling off SOMERSET, COOKTOWN, CLEVELAND BAY, BOWER and KEFFEL BAY, to land Mails and Passengers.)

The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer "BOWEN"

will be despatched as above about the 20th April.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, March 31, 1876. ap20

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company's Steamship "NESTOR"

will be despatched on or about the 20th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, April 7, 1876. ap20

FOR SHANGHAI.

The British Steamer "VIKING,"

Captain CASTLE, will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, April 11, 1876.

FOR YOKOHAMA & HIOGO.

The Steamship "NAPLES"

due shortly from Singapore, will receive prompt despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, April 7, 1876.

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Russian Steamship "RUSSIA"

GERARD, Master, shortly expected from Singapore, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to WM. PUSTAU & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, April 10, 1876.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A.1 British Ship "MARGARITE,"

JAMES OWEN, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, March 27, 1876.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A.1 American Bark "JONATHAN CHASE,"

OWEN, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, March 27, 1876.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A.1 British Clipper Ship "SYDNEY,"

FRANK BAINBRIDGE, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, March 4, 1876.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A.1 American Ship "HAZE,"

WILKINSON, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch as above.

Mails.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.
STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ,
ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES,
AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, ST. DENIS AND PORT
LOUIS.

ON THURSDAY, the 20th April, 1876, at Noon, the Company's S. S. *IRAOUADDY*, Commandant GUYARD, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIES, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.
Cargo and Species will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.
Shipping orders will be granted till noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m. Species and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 19th April, 1876. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)
Contents and value of Packages are required.
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, April 12, 1876. ap20



STEAM FOR
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,
Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi,
Ancona, Venice, Mediter-
ranean Ports, Southampton
and London;
ALSO,
Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.

THE PANINIAN AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
MONGOLIA, Captain A. COLEMAN, with
Her Majesty's Mail, Passengers, Species, and
CARGO, will leave this for the above places,
on SATURDAY, the 22nd April, at
Noon.
CARGO will be received on board until
Noon; SPECIES and PARCELS at the
Office until 3 p.m. on the 21st April.
For particulars regarding Freight and
Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s
Office, Hongkong.

CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES
ARE REQUIRED.

A written declaration of the Contents and
Value of the Packages for the Overland Route
is required by the Egyptian Government, and
must be delivered by the Shippers to the Com-
pany's Agents with the Bills of Lading, or
with Parcels; and the Company do not hold
themselves responsible for any detention or
prejudice which may happen from inaccuracy
on such declaration.
Shippers are particularly requested to note
the terms and conditions of the Company's
Bills of Lading.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co. reserve the
option of forwarding all Goods ship-
ped by their Steamers for Europe through
Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their
own Steamers, or in vessels employed for
the purpose.
A. McIVER, Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, April 13, 1876. ap22

Occidental & Oriental Steam-
Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL

and
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "*GALLIC*" will be de-
parted for San Francisco, via Yoko-
hama, on MONDAY, the 1st May,
at 8 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers
for Japan, the United States and Europe.
Connection is made at Yokohama, with
Steamers from Shanghai.
Freight will be received on Board until
4 p.m. of 30th Instant. Parcel Packages
will be received at the Office until 5 p.m.
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.
Return Passage Tickets available for 6
months are issued at a reduction of 20 per
cent. on regular rates.
For further information as to Freight or
Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, Praya West.
G. B. EMORY, Acting Agent.
Hongkong, April 14, 1876. my1

For Sale.

DUC DE MONTREBELLO CARTE
BLANCHI CHAMPAGNE.
Quarts, \$18 per case (1 dozen).
Pints, \$12 (do).
5 per cent. discount on 25 cases.

Bourbon WHISKY.
\$15 per case (1 dozen).
For Sale at
HEARD & Co.
Hongkong, Jan 25, 1876. 11

Insurances.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.
THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against Fire to the extent of
\$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored
therein, at current local rates, subject to a
Discount of 20% on the Premium.
EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIA-
TION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, 800,000 TAELS

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to
all parts of the world at current rates.
This Association will, until further no-
tice, provide out of the earnings, first for
an Interest Dividend of 15% to Share-
holders on Capital, and thereafter distrib-
uted among Policy holders, annually, in
cash, ALL the Profits of the Underwriting
Business pro rata to amount of premium
contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 9, 1872.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.
(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL.—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
Coals in Matched, on Goods on board
Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Har-
bour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.
Proposals for Life Insurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.
If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to \$1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents Hongkong & Canton,
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of
China and Japan, and at Singapore,
Saidon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rates of Premium current at
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF MANCHESTER
AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
of
His Majesty King George The First,
A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either
here, in London or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.
Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding
\$5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.
In accordance with the Company's Articles
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits
are distributed annually to Contributors,
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion
to the net amount of Premium contributed
by each, the remaining third being carried
to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIA-
TION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, the above Association
will allow a Brokerage of Thirty-
three and One Third per cent. (33 1/3%) on
Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, June 3, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt
of instructions from the Board of
Directors authorizing them to issue Policies
to the extent of \$10,000 on any one first
class risk, or to the extent of \$15,000 on
adjoining risks at current rates.
A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, Jan 25, 1874.

Insurances.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY, ADELAIDE.
CAPITAL, £500,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company in
Hongkong, China and Japan, are prepared
to issue Policies of Marine Insurance,
payable in Australia, London, Calcutta,
Bombay, Mauritius, China and Japan at
current rates.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.
Hongkong, September 6, 1875. jyl

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL
INSURANCE CO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, for the above-
named Company, is prepared to grant
Policies against Fire, on Buildings and on
Goods to the extent of \$10,000, at the
usual rates, subject to an immediate dis-
count of 20%.

Attention is invited to a considerable
reduction in Premiums for Life Insurances in
China.

Life Policies effected during the year
1876, share in the Bonus to be declared on
31st December for the quinquennial period
then ending.

A. MACG. HEATON.
Hongkong, September 27, 1875.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL \$2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong
for the above Company, are prepared
to grant Policies against FIRE, to the
extent of \$10,000 on any Building, or
on Merchandise in the same, at the
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20
per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 9, 1875.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant In-
surances at current rates.

MELOCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Intimations.

ALL Persons having any CLAIMS
against the Estate of the late A.
MARCUS DEX, and all Persons indebted
to the same, are requested to communicate
immediately with the Undersigned.

H. LOWCOCK,
Executor.
Hongkong, March 21, 1876. ap21

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned beg respectfully to
inform the Public that they have
Established themselves as
BUTCHERS and GENERAL
COMPRADORES.

At No. 1, Graham Street,
And are prepared to Supply Fresh and Salt
Provisions and STORES; also, WINES, SPI-
RITS and ALBS of every description.

MATHEW & Co.
Hongkong, March 25, 1876. my6

In the Goods of CAPTAIN LAWRENCE
YOUNG, Deceased.

ALL Persons having any CLAIMS
against the above Estate are requested
to send in Particulars of the same to the
Undersigned on or before the 22nd day of
April, 1876.
And all Persons being indebted to the
said Estate are requested to Pay to the
Undersigned their several Debts without
delay.

STEPHENS & HOLMES,
Solicitors for the Executors.
2, Club Chambers,
Hongkong, February 22, 1876. ap22

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THE CHINA REVIEW,
Vol. IV., No. 4.

Annual Subscription, postage included,
\$6.50.

CONTENTS.

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The Folklore of China.

Pao-wei: The Cleopatra of China.

An Introduction to a Retrospect of Forty
Years of Foreign Intercourse with
China.

One Page from Choo Foo-tze.

The Expedition of the Mongols Against
Java in 1293, A.D.

The Wrecked Tree.

Short Notices of New Books and Literary
Intelligence.

Notes and Queries on Eastern Matters:—
Chinese Anti-Opium Associations.

Publications of the Hongkong Corre-
sponding Committee of the Relig-
ious Soc.

Hongkong School-Book Committee.
Chinese Wills.

Chinese Broom-Loading Gun.
History of the Maritime Provinces.
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China Mail Office.
Hongkong, March 11, 1876.

Intimations.

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INCREASE OF CIRCULATION
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Hongkong, July 31, 1873.

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WEEKLY as heretofore. No change, how-
ever, will be made in the price of subscrip-
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The charges for advertisements are now
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For terms, &c., address
Ma CHUN AYIN,
Manager.

China Mail Office,
17th February, 1874.

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

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been very much extended. The fol-
lowing are some of its Agents:—

Macao.—Man Chuen Shop.

Canton.—Sing Chuen Native Post Office;
Luen Hing Street; Chui Hing Lo Hotel;
Luen Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop; Yan
Tat Street; Mr. Sit Chuen Fan, Tung Wen
Kwan; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the
Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen
Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee
Cheung Photograph Shop, Honam; Kwai
Heung Shop, Sin Cheong, Honam.

Suatoor.—Sui Cheong Hong; Woh Shun
Loong Hong.

Amy.—Chiu Cheong Hong, Mook Kek
Street.

Foochow.—Mr. Yü Ching Cheong, Foo-
chow Arsenal; Mr. Luen Kwok Ching, Mari-
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Shanghai.—Mr. Ng Ching Shun, Mari-
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time Customs; Mr. Chun Sing Hol, Messrs
Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr. Kwong
Chuen Fook, Educational Mission School;
and Mow Sing Sang Kee shop.

Ningpo.—Mr. Sung Min Chee, Maritime
Customs.

Hankow.—Yee Hing Hong.

Chefoo.—Yee Shun Hong.

Japan.—Mr. Leong Chun Tong, Muni-
cipal Office, Yokohama.

Saigon.—Wohang Hong.

Singapore.—Ting Kee Hong; Kwong
Fook Sang Hong.

Penang.—Yow Wing Fong; Argus Office.

Calcutta.—Mow Sing Company.

San Francisco.—Kwong Fong Tai Hong.

The above are some of the Agencies;
others will be published, when they are
arranged for. Negotiations are in progress
with the express carriers who carry the
official despatches and *Peking Gazette*, to
circulate the *Chinese Mail* in the interior of
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Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

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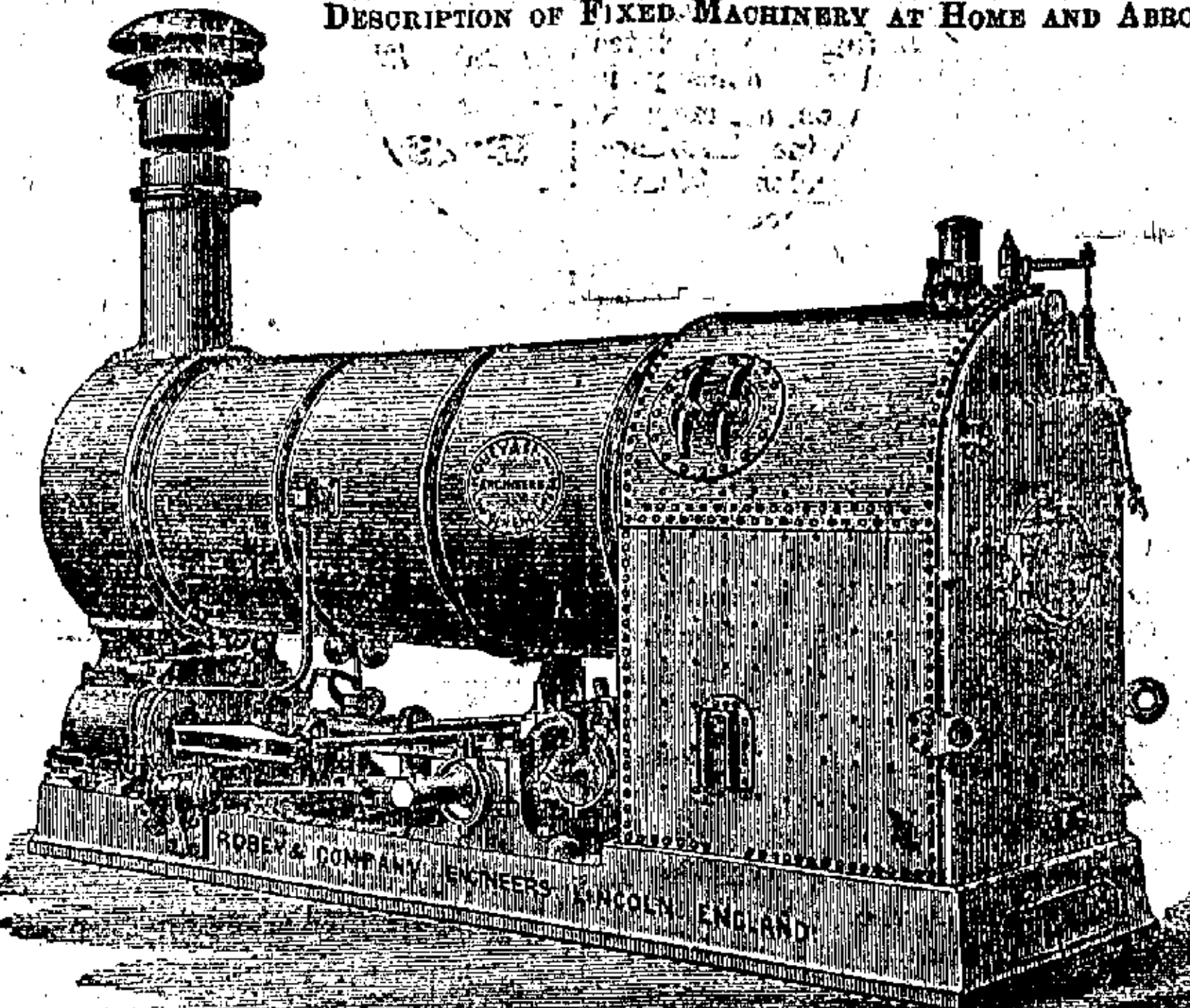
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ROBEY & CO'S
NEW DESIGN OF HORIZONTAL FIXED ENGINE & LOCOMOTIVE BOILER
COMBINED, FOR DRIVING SAW MILLS, FLOUR MILLS, FACTORIES, AND ALL
DESCRIPTION OF FIXED MACHINERY AT HOME AND ABROAD.



Some of the advantages of this New Patent Engine, are as follows:—
SMALL FIRST COST.
SAVING OF TIME AND EXPENSE IN ERECTING.
EASE, SAFETY AND ECONOMY IN WORKING.
GREAT SAVING IN FUEL.
Boiler can be arranged to burn Sawdust and Refuse Wood.
Engines up to 200 Effective Horse-power always in Progress.

ROBEY & CO., Sole Manufacturers,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.



YARROW'S
Small Steamers and Steam Launches,
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON OR STEEL,
TO MEET SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS.
Screw Steamers, with speeds ranging up to 20 miles an hour,
Paddle Steamers, with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water,
Contracted for. Prices from £200 upwards.
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.
YARROW & CO.,
(LATE YARROW & HEDLEY.)
ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.
Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.
4m76 1w 52t 4sept76

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ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.
Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.
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Antoine's
Unrivalled Copying Ink.
The only Copying Ink which gives per-
fect copies even when a month has elapsed
after a letter has been written.

Antoine's
Modern Writing Ink.
The only one which resists the action of
blotting paper and always keeps its original
colour.
Sold by all Stationers in China and India
and throughout the World.
20no75 1w 52t 20no76

Keating's
Persian Insect-
Destroying Powder.
As supplied to Her Majesty's Government.
THIS Powder is quite harmless to animal
life, but unrivalled in destroying
Flies, Bugs, Beetles, Mosquitoes, Moths in
Furs, and every other species of Insect.
Sportsmen will find this an invaluable
remedy for their Pet Dogs. This
invaluable article has found so great a sale
that it has tempted others to vend a so-
called article in imitation; the Public are
therefore cautioned to observe that the
Peacock of the Genuine Powder bears the
autograph of Thomas Keating.
Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.

KEATING'S
Bon Bons or Worm Tablets,
A purely VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in
appearance and taste, furnishing a most
agreeable method of administering the only
certain remedy for Intestinal or Thread
Worms. It is a perfectly safe and mild
preparation, and is especially adapted for
children.

TESTIMONIAL.
To Mr. THOMAS KEATING.
Harpenden, 7th March, 1871.
"Sir,—My two little girls, aged respec-
tively three and two years, showed sym-
ptoms of having worms, so I obtained some
of your Worm Bon Bons from Mr. Busby,
and they effected such a thorough cure in
fact I think, saved their lives. The elder
little girl had sixteen worms come from her.
I think it my duty to acquaint you with
the fact."
"FRED. WILLMOTT."
Sold in Bottles by all Chemists and
Druggists.

THOMAS KEATING, LONDON,
EXPORT CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.
Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals
carefully executed.
19c76 1w 52t 19c77

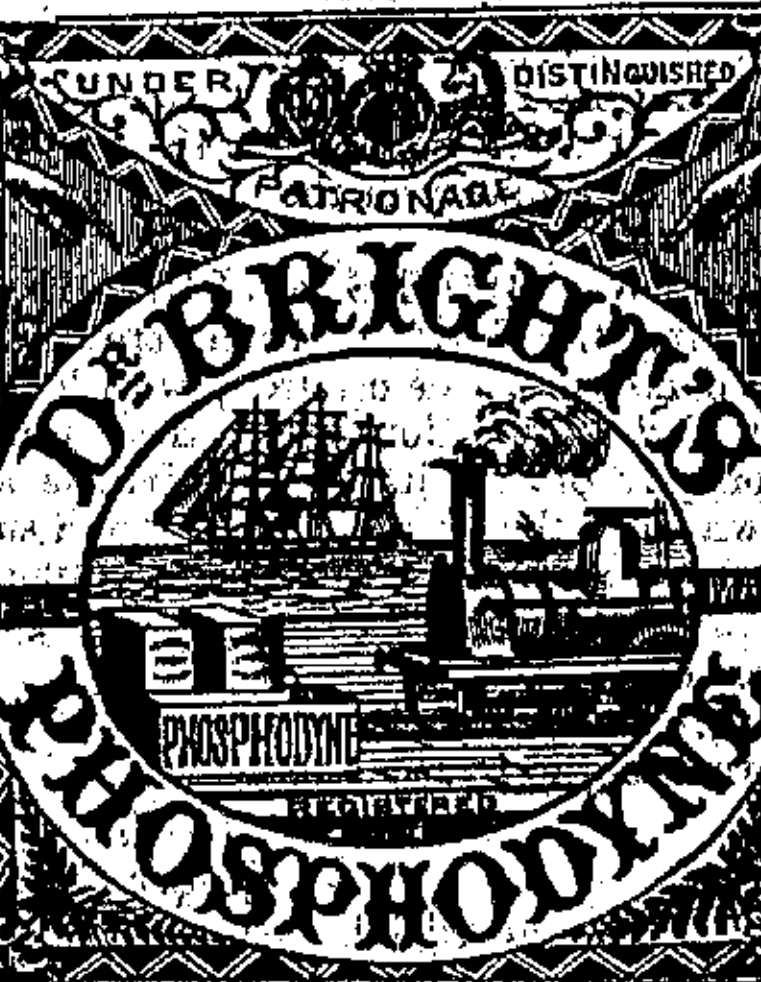
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMAN'S
STORES,
ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY
PICKLES, SAUCES, SYRUPS,
JAMS, IN TINS AND JARS.
ORANGE MARMALADE.
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS.
PONGONS, LISBON APRICOTS AND PEACHES
MUSTARD, VINEGAR.
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU.
POTTED MEATS AND FISH.
FRESH SALMON, OYSTERS AND HERRINGS.
KIPPERED SALMON AND HERRINGS.
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.
PICKLED SALMON.
YARROW BLOATERS.
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT.
FRESH AND FINE DADDYDOGS.
PURE SALAD OIL.
SOUPS IN PINT AND QUART TINS.
PRESERVED MEATS, IN TINS.
PEAS, CARROTS, BEANS & OTHER VEGETABLES.
PRESERVED HAM AND CHEESE.
PRESERVED BACON.
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES.
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.
YORKSHIRE GAME PATES.
YORKSHIRE PORK PATES.
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY.
PLUM PUDDINGS.
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous
other table delicacies, may always be
had from every Storekeeper.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
80, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.
At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE
Prize Medals, and at Vienna 1873, Two
Grand Medals were awarded to Crosse
& Blackwell, for the marked superi-
ority of their productions.
19c76 1w 52t 19c77

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ority of their productions.
19c76 1w 52t 19c77

Intimations.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent,
Dated October 11th, 1869.



(OZONIC OXYGEN)
The New Curative Agent, and only Re-
liable Remedy for Nervous and Liver
Complaints.

This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by
the most eminent members of the Medical Pro-
fession to be unequalled for its power in replen-
ishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying
all the essential constituents of the blood and
nervous substance, and for developing all the powers
and functions of the system to the highest degree.
It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in
its action, while retaining all its extraordinary
properties; and as a specific, surpassing all the
known therapeutic agents of the present day for
the speedy and permanent cure of—Nervous
Prostration, Liver Complaints, Palpitation of the
Heart, Dizziness, Noise in the Head and Ears,
Loss of Energy and Appetite, Hypochondria,
Female Complaints, General Debility, Indiges-
tion, Flatulence, Incapacity for Study or Busi-
ness, Sick Headache, Lassitude, Shortness of
Breath, Trembling of the hands and limbs, Im-
paired Nutrition, Mental and Physical Depression,
Consumption (in its first stages only), Timidity,
Eruptions of the Skin, Impaired Sight and
Memory, Nervous Fancies, Impoverished Blood,
Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Premature
Decline, and all morbid conditions of the system
arising from whatever cause. The action of the
Phosphodyne is twofold—on the one hand in-
creasing the principle which constitutes nervous
energy, and on the other the most powerful blood
and flesh generating agent known; therefore, a
marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and
broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves
the functions of assimilation to such a degree,
that where for years an emaciated, anxious,
cadaverous, and semi-vital condition has existed,
the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and
firmness; and the whole system return to a state
of robust health. The Phosphodyne acts elec-
trically upon the organism; for instance, it
assists nature to generate that human electricity
which renews and rebuilds the osseous, muscular,
nervous, membranous, and organic systems. It
operates on the system without exciting care or
thought upon the individual as to the process.
It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, stomach,
and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet
mildness unparalleled in medicine.

The Phosphodyne gives back to the human
structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or
animating element of life, which has been want-
ed, and exerts an important influence directly
on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a
nutritive, tonic, and invigorating character,
maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and
muscular system which renders the mind cheer-
ful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming
that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition
which many persons experience in all their
actions.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Naples*, Captain FLINDT, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk by the Under- signed into their Godowns, whence and from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 19th Instant will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents S. S. *Naples*.

Hongkong, April 12, 1876. ap19

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer *Tybro* from Calcutta are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Boats and landed at the Company's Godowns. In both cases it will be at the Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery shortly after her arrival.

The above Steamer left Singapore on Saturday, 1st April, for this port.

G. DE CRAMPEAUX, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, April 5, 1876.

FOR SALE.

SAYLE & Co. have opened their first delivery of New Goods for the coming Season, to which they invite special attention.

Ladies' and Children's Ready-made Costumes in a variety of Styles.

Morning Wrappers in Embroidered Linen, Printed, Cambric, White Brillante and Muslin.

French Toilet Jackets. Richly Embroidered Cambric Skirts.

A Large Assortment of Dress Materials in all the newest designs.

French Millinery of the latest fashions.

Boys' Holland Suits & Pinafiores. Ladies' Underclothing.

Ladies' and Childers' Boots and Shoes.

Also,

A fresh supply of the "Little Wanser" Sewing Machines.

Agents for Hongkong.

SAYLE & Co.,

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,

Queen's Road & Stanley Street.

FOR SALE.

THE UNDERMENTIONED LAND AND BUILDINGS.

AT HONGKONG:—

INLAND LOT 82.—The well-known House and Offices lately occupied by Messrs A. Heard & Co., adjoining the Cathedral Compound.

The Ground below the masonry retaining wall of the above, abutting on the Queen's Road.

Annual Crown rent, \$390.48. MARINE LOT 111, WANCHAI.—First-class and extensive Godowns.

Annual Crown rent, \$324. AT YOKOHAMA:—

LOTS No. 6 AND No. 27 in the Foreign Settlement.

No. 6 is situated on the Bund, and comprises an eight-roomed Dwelling House, detached, with Garden all round, Offices, Godowns, Servants' Quarters and Outhouses. Area 1,064 Taubos of 36 square feet.

Annual Ground rent, \$263.79.

No. 27 is separated from No. 6 by Water Street and comprises large Tea Firing and other Godowns, Floors Silk Press, Compressor's Quarters, Stabling and Fire Engine House. Area, 564 Taubos.

Ground rent, \$154.97 per annum.

Applications for purchase, or further information, to be made to J. WHITTALL, T. G. LINSTAD, Trustees A. Heard & Co.'s Estate, 23, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

Hongkong, February 18, 1876. myl

FOR SALE.

Es "OCEANIC."

THIS Season's American HAMS and BACON in prime condition. Smoked SALMON.

Golden Gate Baker's EXTRA FLOUR in Barrels and Tins.

MADEWEN, FRICKEL & Co. Hongkong, February 18, 1876.

FOR SALE.

THE WORLD, WESLEY COMETH IN! Or, What Certain Physicists are Saying. By T. QUODDY. Shanghai, 1876. 1 Vol. Price—\$1.00 Stithed.

Apply to LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. Hongkong, April 6, 1876. ap20

BISCUIT FLOUR.

AN Excellent FOOD for INFANTS and CHILDREN.

MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY THE HONGKONG & CHINA BAKERY Co., LIMITED.

In Tins Containing 5 lbs. Hongkong, April 5, 1876. myl

FOR SALE.

THE Undermentioned valuable LAND AND BUILDINGS on Inland Lot No. 7, situated at 48 and 49, Queen's Road, the Property of the late Mr G. B. FALCONER:—

THE TWO BLOCKS OF BUILDINGS occupying the finest position, are of the most commodious description, with TERRACE and ample Godowns; the Ground Floors are of Granite, the Buildings are known to be the most handsome and substantially built Premises in the Colony, and are all in perfect condition and good order, &c.

Applications for Purchase, or further information, to be made to JOHN NOBLE, 46, Queen's Road, Hongkong, March 30, 1876. ap30

FOR SALE.

200 Casks CLARET from BORDEAUX. Apply to LANDSTEIN & Co. Hongkong, March 10, 1876.

FOR SALE.

THE whole of the Property known as FLETCHER'S. Situate on Marine Lots Nos. 20 and 21, and covering an area of 121,304 square feet. Annual Crown Rent about \$1,900. Taxes, 1,600.

For further information, apply to THE BORNEO Co., LIMITED. Hongkong, April 4, 1876. ap18

To Let.

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

THE House No. 35, Wellington Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs Ross & Co.

The Dwelling House No. 4, Alexandra Terrace.

The Store and Dwelling House, No. 31, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Miss GARRATT.

(Also with occupation from 1st April next.) The Dwelling House No. 46, Peel Street, now in the occupation of Mr HAUSCHILD.

(And with occupation from 1st May next.) The Dwelling House No. 1, Alexandra Terrace, at present in the occupation of Dr SROUT.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. Hongkong, March 20, 1876.

TO BE LET.

A COMMODIOUS HOUSE in Queen's Road East, with Godown attached. Rent \$25 per month.

Apply to PURDON & Co. Hongkong, March 20, 1876. ap20

TO LET.

THE Premises in Queen's Road Central, known as the "London Inn."

Apply to LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. Hongkong, March 9, 1876.

TO RENT CHEAP.

OFFICES and Godown, No. 59, Praya, lately occupied by Messrs TAYLOR & THOMPSON. Also OFFICE and Godown situated in the rear of the Messageries Maritimes Office.

Apply to LAI HING & Co. Hongkong, March 30, 1876.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 5, Zetland Street. DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co. Hongkong, April 8, 1876.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR AMOY.

The Steamship "ESMERALDA," Captain THEBAUD, will be despatched as above TO MORROW, the 16th Instant, at 5 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to A. MACG. HEATON. Hongkong, April 15, 1876. ap17

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamship "AMOI," G. H. DREWES, Master, will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 17th Inst., at 2 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSEN & Co. Hongkong, April 15, 1876. ap17

FOR MANILA (DIRECT.)

The Steamship "GUNGA," will have an immediate despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to REMEDIOS & Co. Hongkong, April 15, 1876.

RUSSIAN STEAMSHIP RUSSIA.

CAPT. GERARD, FROM LONDON via SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Steamer are hereby informed, that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Godowns of the Undersigned, from whence delivery may be obtained.

Goods remaining in store after the 23rd Instant will be subject to rent.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary is given until 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by Wm. PUSTAL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, April 15, 1876. pp23

To-day's Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICE of the Undersigned has been REMOVED to No. 1, QUEEN'S ROAD, corner of Lee House Lane.

W. H. NOTLEY, Agent, Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London.

Hongkong, April 15, 1876. ap29

FURNITURE SALE.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 22nd April, 1876, at Noon, at the residence of L. HAUSCHILD, Esq., No. 46, Peel Street,—

The whole of his Elegant HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising: Rep Covered Drawing Suite, Couches, Chairs and Easy Chairs, Centre Table, Card Table, Dining Table, Whatnot, Sideboard, Crockery and Glassware, Cutlery, Plated-ware, Bedstead, Ward- robes, Chest of Drawers, Washstand, Toilet Table and Mirror, &c., &c., &c.

A PIANO. Catalogues will be issued prior to the Sale.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.17. Hongkong, April 15, 1876. ap22

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer "CITY OF PEKING" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 15th May, 1876, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsui Bishi S. S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. 14th Proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya Street.

G. B. EMORY, Acting Agent. Hongkong, April 15, 1876. may15

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 13, *Bramar Castle*, Brit. steamer, 1425, Marshall, Saigon April 9, Rice and General.—ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

April 13, *Mosquito*, British gunboat, 295, 4 guns, 60 h.p., Paul, from Amoy.

April 14, *Peng-chao-hai*, Chin. gunboat, Palmer, from Canton.

April 14, *Ariadne*, Germ. corvette, 1490, Kühne, from Formosa.

April 14, *Duna*, British steamer, 875, Thomson, Kurrahee March 13, Cotton, GILMAN & Co.

April 15, *Esmeralda*, British steamer, 395, E. Thebaud, Manila April 12, General.—A. MAOG. HEATON.

April 15, *Internet*, French cruiser, 1900, 9 guns, 400 h.p., Pierre, Nagasaki April 9.

April 15, *Juno*, British corvette, 1462, 6 guns, 400 h.p., Jas. A. Poland, Singapore April 3.

April 15, *Russia*, Russian steamer, 1569, John Girard, Singapore April 6, General.—Wm. PUSTAL & Co.

April 15, *Ningpo*, British steamer, 761, J. M. Rayner, Shanghai April 12, General.—SIEMSEN & Co.

April 15, *Canton*, German barque, 365, Krunk, Cardiff Nov. 20, Coal.—SIEMSEN & Co.

DEPARTURES.

April 14, *China*, for Ningpo and Shanghai.

14, *Fermina*, for Saigon.

14, *Thingalla*, for Saigon.

14, *Ashtelot*, for Canton.

14, *Yung Ching*, for Shanghai.

14, *Montego*, for Newchwang.

15, *Chento*, for Canton.

15, *Manilla II.*, for Bangkok.

15, *Argyll*, for Calcutta, &c.

15, *Hindostan*, for Calcutta, &c.

15, *Naples*, for Yokohama.

15, *Colorado*, for Yokohama, &c.

15, *Oxfordshire*, for Saigon.

CLEARED.

Douglas, for Swatow.

F. H. Drewes, for Saigon.

Minn, for Kelung.

Esmeralda, for Amoy.

Nawdur Castle, for Saigon.

Fylen, for Bangkok.

Nicolite, for Hamburg.

Louise Marie, for Whampoa.

Pernambuco, for Saigon.

PASSENGERS.

Abrvzd.—Per *Esmeralda*, from Manila, Messrs E. K. Honey and W. Johnston, and 475 Chinese.

Per *Russia*, 80 Chinese.

Per *Ningpo*, Miss Foster, Master Mat- tern and Schmidt, and 72 Chinese.

DEPART.—Per *Colorado*, for Yokohama, Count Desfours, Mrs O. A. Irving, Messrs Eda and Funaki, 2 European and 3 Chinese. For San Francisco, Dr. and Mrs J. G. Kerr and 2 children; Mrs Phillips, Mr G. W. Baffey, Lowtye and wife, Lieut. H. N. Manney, U.S.A., 4 European and 87 Chinese. For Liverpool, Lieut. H. B. Rich, &c.

Per *Hindostan*, Capt. Hutchison, Mr D. Jessup, 17 Indian and 84 Chinese.

Per *Argyll*, for Calcutta, Mr D. B. Ray.

tunjee; for Singapore, Mr L. M. Cordelo; for Straits, 394 Chinese.

Per *China*, Mr N. J. Simoes.

Per *Thingalla*, 200 Chinese.

Per *Yungching*, 8 Chinese.

TO DEPART.—Per *Cawdor Castle*, 24 Chinese.

Per *Nicolite*, 1 distressed seaman.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. *Bramar Castle* reports: first part moderate S.E. winds, last 18 hours strong N.E. winds.

The British steamer *Duna* reports: first and middle parts, light airs and fine weather, latterly strong N.E. winds with fog.

The British steamer *Esmeralda* reports: first part fine weather, latterly foggy with heavy rain.

The British steamer *Ningpo* reports: light N.E. and variable winds, thick over- cast sky with thunder-squalls. On the 13th off Namki passed Co. S str. Chinkiang bound North; on 14th off Amoy passed the schooner *Auguste*, bound South.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS WILL CLOSE:—

For AMOY.—Per *ESMERALDA*, at 9 a.m. to-morrow, the 16th Instant.

For SAIGON.—Per *CAWDOUR CASTLE*, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the 16th Inst.

For SHANGHAI.—Per *AMOI*, at 1.30 p.m. on Monday, the 17th Instant.

For SAIGON.—Per *PERNAMBUCO*, at 11.30 a.m. on Monday, the 17th Instant.

For BANGKOK.—Per *FYEN*, at 11.30 a.m. on Monday, the 17th Instant.

For YOKOHAMA & SAN FRANCISCO.—Per *QUANGSE*, at 2.30 p.m. on Monday, the 17th Instant, instead of as previously notified.

For COOKTOWN.—Per *MECOA*, at 1.00 p.m. on Tuesday, the 18th Inst.

For NEW YORK.—Per *BL. HAZE*, at noon on Thursday, the 20th Instant.

CARGO.

Inwards.—Per *Ningpo*, 71,000 taels in Treasure.

Outwards.—Per British barque *Colombo*, sailed April 12th, for Honolulu: 16 boxes Cigars, 150 pkgs. Camphor-wood Trunks, 120 pkgs. Preserved Fruits, 4 casks Wine, 3 pkgs. Medicine, 123 rolls Matting, 30 pkgs. Fire Crackers, 38,320 Bricks, and 510 pkgs. Sundries.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES:—

St. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right Reverend Bishop Burdon; The Rev. R. Hayward Kidd, Colonial Chaplain. On the First and Third Sundays in each Month.—At 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Sermon and Celebration of the Holy Communion.

At 4 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon. On the Second and Fourth Sundays in each Month (and Fifth, if any).—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon. On the First Sunday in each Month.—At 4 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon. On the Second and Fourth Sundays in each Month (and Fifth, if any).—Morning Prayer (shortened form), and ex- position of Scripture. On all Holy Days.—At 8 a.m., celebration of the Holy Com- munion.

Military Service.—Rev. W. H. Baynes M.A.—At 8 a.m., Morning Prayer and Litany alternately, Sermon and Celebration of Holy Communion every Sunday.

Union Church.—Minister, Rev. James Lamont. Morning Service, at 11 a.m. Afternoon, 6 p.m.

St. PETER'S SAKMEN'S CHURCH.—Rev. W. H. Baynes, M.A. Service at 5 p.m. every Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer and Communion on the First Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.

St. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev. A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sam Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning Prayer:—Litany, Ante-Communion, and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3 p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Com- munion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BERLIN FOUNDLING HOUSE.—Service in the German language, by Pastor E. Klitzke, every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point.

Shipping.

Daylight.—*Douglas* leaves for Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.

5 p.m.—*Esmeralda* leaves for Amoy.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Shipping.

2 p.m.—*Amoy* leaves for Shanghai.

3 p.m.—*Quangse* leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

Miscellaneous.

Local Bank Holiday.

Noon.—Sale of Lighters, Boats, &c., at the anchorage opposite Lee House Lane.

2 p.m.—Sale of a Chinese Junk.

Shipping Orders regarding Optional Car- go ex *Agamemnon* for shipment per *Antenor* must be obtained from the Agents not later than this date.

The publication of this issue commenced at 7.30 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

imagined. When the energetic Ting came into office, he enquired into everything, and the result was the despatch of a mandarin here to get evidence of the fraud. This mandarin returned on the 7th instant by the Yesso, and ere this the swindling official has, no doubt, been placed in durance vile. Some say his punishment is likely to be deapitation, as he is liable to be tried by martial law, the fraud being perpetrated while war was expected with Japan, and in a transaction connected with warfare.

The adjourned inquest on the body of the woman Chun Achow, who took opium in consequence of a quarrel with her husband, was resumed to-day before Jas. Russell, Esq., Coroner, and a jury, comprising Messrs J. M. O. Lima, Hyde and Oxley. Dr Wharry was present, and in answer to the jury said there was a decoction of a shrub shown him the other day;—the shrub was like broom; it was an infusion probably of cold water. It might have been an emetic, but it seems to have been given when the woman was insensible, as there was none in the stomach. Probably any medical aid would have been of no avail.—Tang Along, district watchman No. 19, said when he was called, the woman was dead, and whilst he was there the first wife ran away; he was told the deceased was the second wife, and that the two had quarrelled. He had the woman who told him at court.—The husband, recalled, denied that he had more than one wife, and said the deceased only was his wife.—Wong tai mah, an old woman, was called, and she denied that she ever said anything to the district watchman about first or second wife.—The interpreter of the charge room proved that the husband reported that his second wife had taken opium in consequence of a quarrel with his second wife.—The inquest was further adjourned for enquiry until Thursday next, at 4 p.m.

By the *Emeralda*, which arrived this morning, we have received our usual Manila files to the 12th instant, but they contain no news of any particular interest. Long letters both private and military, regarding the defensive works being pushed on towards completion in Sooloo, are published for general information. In one of these military correspondents letters, published in the *Comercio* on the 11th, the writer says, "I hope to fix in my next the day of our return to Manila. It depends on the termination of the defensive works, which are progressing rapidly." The following are the vessels in Manila which have taken the berth for different ports:—*Carolina Magnus* for London, *Italia* for Falmouth, *Victoria* for Singapore, Cadiz, and Liverpool, *Isles of the South* for San Francisco, *Sir William Wallace* for New York, *Bureau* for Falmouth, *Hermann* for Liverpool, *Wittier* for San Francisco, *Zhorab* for New York, *Paragua* for Singapore, *Elisa Shaw* for London.

The American Barque *Metis* has been got off, and is now in Manila; and we have heard that the American Schooner *Fanny Hare* has been heavily fined for having an incorrect manifest. The sum stated is much too large to command credence.

The following telegrams were published in the *Daily Press* of this morning:—

London, 9th April.—The Senate has rejected the nomination of General Dana.

The French state of siege has been raised. The motion of Lord Shaftesbury on the Royal Titles Bill has been rejected.

Mr Anderson questioned Mr Diaradi as to whether there was any precedent for the Queen being absent abroad during the Session. Mr Diaradi cited a precedent in 1872 and explained that the present reasons were strictly domestic.

There are rumors of the illness and temporary retirement of the Ovar and a Regency under the Czarwitsch.

Cambridge won the race by four lengths. The Queen's Title Bill has passed the House of Lords.

Egypt has postponed for three months the payment of the April and May Bonds.

London, 11th April.—An Indian Loan of four millions sterling has been issued in London.

The Title of Empress has been approved by Russia.

The *Surat* has been towed into Lisbon with a damaged shaft. The *Australia* has been despatched to tranship the mails, cargo and passengers. The *Brindisi* mail has been postponed until the 21st April.

Shanghai, 14th April.—Arrived from Hongkong the steamship *Qualtor*.

The following is the order of Service of St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, Easter Day, 15th April, 1876:—

Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion at 11, Fall Choral Service.—Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher, The Colonial Chaplain, on behalf of the Diocesan Home and Orphanage; First Lesson, Exodus, xii. 1 to v. 29; Second Lesson, Revelation, i. 7, 10 to 19; Christ Our Passover, Gregorian Tone; Proper Psalms, 2, 57 and 111, Gregorian Tone; Te Deum, Mercer, No. 2; Benedicite, Mercer No. 8; Anthem, "Christ Our Passover is sacrificed for us," Goss, No. 874, Anthem Book; Kyrie, C. F. A. Saugster; Creed, Marbeck; Hymn, before Sermon, No. 43.

Evening Prayer and Sermon at 4.—Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher, The Rev. O. J. Corrie, M.A.; First Lesson, Exodus, xii. 1 to v. 29; Second Lesson, John, xii. 11 to v. 19; Proper Psalms, 113, 114, 118, Monk No. 105; Magnificat, Parian Tones; Nunc Dimittis, Parian Tones; Anthem, "Saviour again to Thy dear name we raise," No. 47 in Anthem Book; Hymn, after Sermon, No. 26 in Mercer.

Military Service, 8 a.m.—Hymn 107; Matins, Whitfield in F.; Easter Anthem, Gibbons; For Holy Anthem, Hymn 117; Before Sermon, Hymn 110. Reader, Preacher and Colebrand, Rev. W. H. Baynes, Garrison Chaplain.

St. Peter's Seamen's Church, West Point, 11 a.m.—Hymn 107; Matins, Easter Anthem, 106, Monk; Te Deum, No. 3, Boyce; Jubilate, 134, Russell; Introit, Hymn 117; Before Sermon, Hymn 110. Reader, Preacher and Colebrand, Rev. W. H. Baynes, Seamen's Chaplain.

5 p.m. Evensong.—Hymn 107; Hymn 114.

A CRICKET match was played to-day between an Eleven from the Detached Squadron and Eleven from the Cricket Club. The following are the Eleveens, with the score made in each innings:—

Squadron (1st Innings)	
Mr Tims (Newcastle),	6
Mr Moore (Narcissus),	25
Lt. Poe (Topaze),	2
Capt. Lord Chas. Scott (Narcissus),	1
Lt. Osborne,	1
" Payne,	3
" Hareness,	11
Capt. Kay, R.M.,	1
Mr Bethune (Topaze),	9
Mr Cookrane,	0
Mr Sargeant (Newcastle),	0
Byes and leg byes,	7
Total,	66

Club.	
Innings.	
1st.	2nd.
Messrs Handley,	10
Deane,	2
Sanderson,	30
Head,	1
Darby,	2
Taylor,	3
Johnson,	2
Tobin,	1
Wodehouse,	3
McEwen,	2
Gibb,	0
Byes and leg byes,	8
Total,	121

Play began at 11.15. The Club went first to the wickets and scored 64, out of which 30 runs were made by Sanderson. The Squadron in their first innings made 66, 25 being gained by Mr Moore of the *Narcissus*. The eleveens appeared to be pretty evenly matched. The second innings was commenced at 4 o'clock; when the Club scored 121, making in all 185. The Squadron had made 21, with 3 wickets down when the Stumps were drawn. The game will be renewed next week.

Police Intelligence.

(Both Magistrates sitting.)
APRIL 15, 1876.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Woo Awa, a hawker, was charged with having in his possession a quantity of cooked meat of different descriptions, fowls' feet &c. He was selling out "meat and pork for sale." The defendant said he collected the beef from which soup had been made and any other refuse of meat from European houses. Fined 20s, in default 14 days' hard labour.

A JUVENILE OFFENDER.

Chun Amook, a boy 13 years of age, was charged with stealing a bangle off the wrist of a girl. He was sent to 21 days' hard labour, the first and the last seven days of that period to be in solitary confinement, and he was to be flogged ten strokes on entering and leaving the goal.

A DISOBEDIENT SERVANT.

Ho Alo, servant in the employ of Mr Ford, was charged by his master for refusing to obey the complainant's lawful and reasonable orders. The complainant begged to withdraw the summons, as the defendant had subsequently done what he was told to do and expressed sorrow for his disobedience. The defendant was consequently discharged with a caution.

A SMOKING DIVAN.

Chang Sam, a coolie, was arrested by virtue of a warrant in a house in Kowloon and charged by P. O. Weston with selling samhu without a license. Evidence showed the place to be a drinking and an opium smoking saloon. The prisoner was fined \$25, in default two months' hard labour.

Chan Asee, a married woman; Li Akum, a barber; and Wong Akit, a married woman, were charged by another married woman, named Leung Aam, residing at No. 75 Wellington Street, the first with stealing her box containing clothing to the value of \$100, and the second and third with the unlawful possession of a portion of the property.

The prosecutrix said her husband was at Shanghai, having gone on business. She lived at No. 75 Wellington Street, and the first prisoner also lived on the same floor. Her box of clothing was in a room on the 10th instant and on the 11th she missed the box and suspecting the first prisoner told her she was going to report the matter. The first prisoner said No, do not, and she would see if she could find the box. On the 13th she asked her again and she said she had heard something about it, but she was not to be impatient and again asked her not to report to the police. She however did report, and went round the pawn shops with the police and recovered some of her clothing. From the police investigation they apprehended the second and third prisoners. Her box was found by the police in their house in Tapingshan. Chinese constable Tam Aloi said on finding the clothes in pawnshops the pawnbrokers produced the two prisoners, and from what the first one said he found the box in their house.

The case was remanded until the 19th instant.

China.

(Courier Correspondent.)
Kwei-yang Fu, March 6th.
The political atmosphere is a little more serene than it was last month, some of the rebels having been captured or betrayed, and belated. One unfortunate prisoner was

brought in yesterday with great pomp, being carried by four bearers, and escorted by two hundred of his former companions in arms. He is to be made the black sheep of this last rebel movement, although it is well known that he could not possibly have had anything more to do with the movement than any other simple combatant, who felt aggrieved at being cheated out of his pay by his officers or the Government, and thus following suit in seeking revenge for the wrongs he had suffered.

I may also mention the fact that Major-General Menay has been offered his old post as Chief of the Foreign Armory, but has not yet accepted it, on account of the present state of affairs in Yunnan. He declined to accept two much better positions in the North last year, first, that of Superintendent of coast defences in Shan-tung, then that of foreign attaché to the Chinese Mission to England. The General is now busy in his researches after medicinal roots peculiar to the province.

In my next I will give you some information concerning the Yunnan affair. At present I only know that the Chinese consider it as good as settled; that all the officers are said to have been caught, and to be held in readiness to hand over to the 'Yung-Chai,' on his arrival at the city.

NEWSPAPERS.

(Courier Correspondent.)
27th March, 1876.
On the 23rd instant the steamship *Shanes* entered our port, but there was so much floating ice in the river that its anchors dragged, and the Captain wisely returned outside the limits of the harbour, where he found safe mooring for his steamer. Next day he once more tried the harbour, but had again to retire. By the 26th instant, however, so much of the ice had disappeared that the steamer was enabled to remain within the ordinary bounds of the harbour, although it had to shift its place once or twice to avoid great floes of ice. The first sailing vessel entered the harbour on the 25th instant. To-day 27th instant, ten sailing ships entered the harbour, and tomorrow the steamer *Shanes* is advertised to leave for Shanghai via Chefoo. The winter has been very severe, but in many respects a pleasant one. A short series of agreeable social evenings was brought to a close last Tuesday, (21st instant) by six of the residents appearing in an amusing farce. The acting throughout was capital, and the audience by its hearty laughter showed how highly it appreciated the efforts of the different artists. The ladies of the settlement were kind enough to play accompaniments on the piano for the different singers who appeared, and in this way, very materially contributed to the success of these satisfactory meetings. On the evening of Saturday and most of Sunday we had a severe storm of wind, rain and snow.

Japan.

(Japan Mail.)
The U. S. Consul-General has received a report from Capt. Connor, master of the pilot boat *Black Hawk*, that on the 26th instant, about 8 p.m., when he was off Misaki, four miles below Sagami Light, a junk, manned with Japanese, armed with pikes and spears, came alongside his boat, and demanded food. He drove off the junk, but the next morning another junk, in which there were two armed men, boarded his boat, cut his sails, drove their pikes into the sides of his boat, and took away his four sendos. He was going to abandon his boat, and return to Yokohama overland, when the sendos were sent back to him. The outrage has been made the subject of representation to the Kensei.—*Herald*.

The Kunishi (Department of the Imperial Household) has sent for exhibition at the Yedo Exposition some rare works of art, executed in copper before the Christian era. They are of Chinese manufacture.

Ando, a physician who practices in the Chinese school of medicine, has recently opened a hospital at Anshuku in Yedo to which many sufferers have already resorted.

A person from Yedo was arrested in Yedo on Thursday, having been found wearing a sword. The sword was confiscated by the police. This, the *Hochi Shimbun* observes, is the first instance of an arrest under the late regulation.

The Governor of Kioto, departing from the regulations laid down for the governance of the press, has decided that all numbers of the local newspaper shall be submitted to his examination previous to their publication. This occasion a delay and considerable inconvenience to the public, whose medium of daily news is thus unnecessarily withheld.

SINGULAR INCIDENT ON THE SAN FRANCISCO PASSAGE.

By the last mail from San Francisco we received a letter from a gentleman who made the passage, hence to San Francisco in the *China*, on the 30th January last. Our correspondent relates a startling incident which occurred during the passage. One morning, between midnight and one a.m., several European passengers were talking on deck previous to going to bed, when a Chinese passenger was seen to rush on deck, lean his hands on the railing between the hurricane and lower decks, and thrust his head through a window at the same time muttering something in Chinese. The Europeans thought he was simply seasick, and contented themselves with bestowing on him such sympathy as they could spare. And dire a calamity as sea-sickness is, the amount of sympathy it commands from those who are free from it is not great. But to the horror and astonishment of the people who witnessed what followed, and were too far off to prevent it, the man suddenly lifted himself through the window and hurled himself into the sea. The part of the ship he fell from was forward and only about 20 feet distant from the paddle-wheel. The alarm was instantly given, the engines were stopped and the crew went instantly to quarters. But, as the night was very dark, and there was neither sight nor sound of the man overboard, and as it was one hundred chances to one that he had been killed by the wheel, the steamer, after a few minutes' delay, resumed her path across the wide waters, without having lowered a boat, and the man was entered in the ship's log as having fallen overboard, and been lost, and his effects were collected and put on one side to be handed over to the authorities on the arrival of the vessel at San Francisco. But, at eight o'clock in the morning, one of the stowage watchmen, happening to look into the paddle box, saw to his astonishment, a Chinaman standing there stock-still on the beam, and holding on to one of the iron bars which secure the box to the side of the vessel. He was soon rescued from his perilous position and was found to be the man who had thrown himself overboard eight hours before. He was faint and stiff; and, on being handed out

from his refuge, where large volumes of water were thrown over him at every stroke of the paddle, he was given into the care of the doctor, who found that, with the exception of a bruised and nearly flayed face he had sustained no injury. Our correspondent explains his escape after this fashion:—After flinging himself into the water, he floated as he rose on the wheel. Either as he rose on the wheel, or as he rose on the wheel, and carried him upward, or by a wash of the sea lifted on to the beam where, with a natural instinct he caught the iron bar which saved his life. After his miraculous rescue he was kept for two days in the cabin, until he was discharged by the Surgeon. The Captain then, thinking that his lesson would have cured him of any suicidal tendency, sent him to his place among the other Chinese passengers. The very same night he made a desperate attempt to cut his throat with a piece of looking glass, but was restrained in time by some other Chinese passengers, and again brought before the Captain, who had him locked up and watched until his arrival in San Francisco, where he was handed over to the proper authorities. The reason assigned by his friends on board for these deliberate attempts at self-destruction is that the patient thought "the devil was after him," because in face of the expressed wish of his mother (in China) he had decided upon going to join his father, in San Francisco. The old lady, broken hearted at the loss of her son, had fulfilled a threat she had often uttered, that if he left her she would poison herself. The would-be suicide is described by our correspondent as a good-looking, well-made young man of some twenty years, in the full enjoyment of his senses, but oppressed with melancholy at the thought that he had been the cause of his mother's death, which event was made known to him before the departure of the steamer.—*Japan Gazette*.

Singapore Items.

Our Singapore exchanges extend to April 8th, and we reproduce the following paragraphs:—

The British barque *Spinaway*, Captain Pringle, besides 18 horses, has brought from Fremantle a cargo of 289 tons of Australian and 2 tons pearl shells. At auction the horses fetched an average price of \$157.

The meeting of Council on the 27th March was summoned for the special purpose of considering a Bill to provide by law for the arrest and detention of State Prisoners. It appears that Government without such a measure could not bring such prisoners to trial in the present state of the law. The Colonial Secretary, in introducing the Bill, stated that it practically threw the responsibility of dealing with such prisoners on the Governor in Executive Council, and that it was practically the same as the Bombay Legislature had passed to meet the same difficulty, while a similar law existed in every Presidency in India. The Bill was successively put through all its stages and passed, except that Col. Smith, H. M. 80th Regiment, Commandant in the Straits Settlements, was sworn in as Member of Council, and the Council was then adjourned sine die.

The Indian papers continue to discuss the fall in the value of silver and consequent low rate of exchange, and the remedies suggested continue to be as numerous and various as ever. The Indian Government meanwhile has been quietly adopting practical measures to force up the rate of exchange, but whether these measures will have any lengthened results or be ultimately successful remains to be seen. In addition to the Secretary of State's stopping, or reducing his monthly drafts on the Indian Government, to the amount we suppose of the Exchange banks, a large sterling loan, to be £12,000,000, is being negotiated, and about the middle of last month, the Indian Government withdrew, within a week, from the Banks of Bengal and Bombay about 70 crores of Rupees, it was said, for the currency Departments, with the result, as a matter of course, that all the Banks have been compelled to send to England for silver, which consequently must rise in price in accordance with the demand. It is, however, we are afraid, rather uphill work and the necessary strain may not be sustained.

In consequence of the death of W. G. Campion Esq., a member of the Bar, the sittings of the Supreme Court were adjourned on the 8th until next day.

A report was received by Government on the 7th from Malacca that a body of armed men said to come from Pahang and to be led by Datu Antar had attacked the Police Station at Kuala Peta and killed a Police Constable. Captain Murray had left Rassa on the 25th March with all the available force at his disposal to repel the attack, and on the 6th instant, Rassa was reinforced from Malacca by 40 men of the 10th Regiment and 10 Artillerymen. The small body of Police stationed at Kuala Jempole have come in to Malacca, finding their communications with Sunghie Ujong cut off. It has been thought desirable to send down a reinforcement of 50 of the 8th Regiment by H. M. S. *Rindow*, and H. E. the Governor followed on the 8th in the *Modeste*, being anxious to ascertain the state of affairs on the spot. Sir W. Jervois is expected back on Monday morning. It is not anticipated that there will be any serious disturbance, but there is little information beyond rumours.

THE WAR IN SOOLOO.

From the Manila *Comercio* of the 13th instant, the following further intelligence from Sooloo is translated:—

"The army and the squadron are fortifying one of the kottas here [Sooloo] to house and shelter the garrison which has to remain here. Since the day of the taking of Sooloo, few of the enemy have made their appearance; but it is intended to seek for them in their lurking places. It is known here that the Sultan is on the opposite coast of the island, enjoying himself in his harem, and also indulging in opium and other barbarian pleasures. Without any exception, all the troops, volunteers, and convicts behave admirably, all of them strictly fulfilling their duty. The army is supplied with whatever provisions are required, and with everything necessary for a campaign.

Posterity.—Brigadier Tabada has taken a kotta inland armed with eleven bronze cannon; we suffered some loss. It is believed that towards the end of April, we shall have fortified these kottas."

The following translations are from the letters of the *Diario de Manila* a special correspondent in Sooloo.

"I understand that since I began to write these letters people here become

inquisitive to know something of Sooloo, its kottas, its situation &c., &c., and I purpose to satisfy their curiosity as far as I can. Sooloo as seen by us afar off shortly before the bombardment, was a town which, judging from its appearance and the crowding together of its inhabitants, could not have contained less than eleven thousand souls. It lies at the foot of a very high mountain. Although there were a great number of houses there from the beach inland, the largest and best-looking of them were built over the sea for about half-a-mile, at right angles to the beach, and forming parallel rows connected by means of communication. Its appearance when viewed from afar off could not be more interesting than it was, because Sooloo, even from in front, resembled a collection of snakes proceeding in a threatening attitude from the land to the sea. Building the houses there over the water may have its reasons, but in any case it may be considered as a cause of disease owing to the emanations perceptible at low water, to which we found it hard to accustom ourselves. Amongst the houses built over the water were three covered with zinc; one of which is three stories high; the Vandal of Sooloo having set fire to them doubtless to prevent our occupying them. The first of them is occupied by the General in chief and his staff &c. In the neighbourhood is a detachment of the Civil guard. There is nothing out of the way in its outward appearance, inside it everything is arranged in the Chinese fashion. On some of its walls is paper painted with representations of Chinese combats. There is a large house with moveable platforms, and with small rooms provided with but little light and ventilation. Its general appearance is that of a public opium smoking shop. Notwithstanding this, we must believe what we have been told, which is that this house belonged to a very wealthy Chinaman, married to a daughter of the Sultan. On one of the outward walls we saw pasted, a page of an illustrated English periodical. Having described to you the appearance of Sooloo before the bombardment, it is proper that I should also describe what it was after the richly deserved lesson taught its inhabitants. On landing, nothing else is seen but a heap of ashes, amongst which some houses that escaped the flames are standing uninjured. Amongst the few houses saved is the mosque, the outward appearance of which is that of a plank shed covered with thatch; inside, its form is rectangular, with one side lower than the others, and it is supported by six octagonal wooden pillars. It has a circular window and an enormous cylinder made of a single block of wood about 3 metres broad and two in circumference. This cylinder which was covered with parchment when our troops entered, resembled perfectly an immense drum, the use of which was no doubt to call the sons of Mahomet to prayer. I may say that the said shed has nothing of a temple about it, unless perhaps that of savages. The shells have increased considerably the quantity of light it stood in need of, and on all sides we saw traces of the accurate fire from our men of war and shore batteries. In the Kottas the aspect of destruction and misery prevailing everywhere is impossible to describe. In Daniel's Kotta five smooth bore cannon were found, and that they must have been thrown into the neighbouring pools of water, if there had not been time to carry them away. In Tinkian's Kotta cannon of various calibres were left. In that of the Sultan were found 6 cannon. In the last Kotta that was taken, that called *Ban Idel Paulina Araoa* 14 cannon were captured, including ten *lanacas* or culverins well polished and cut. The Kotta of Daniel was wholly covered with vegetation, and its position was only known from the smoke of the discharges, and from a kind of advanced ravelin which stretched out to the margin of the sea, and which was connected with the Kotta side by a stockade. The height of this Kotta on the side facing the sea is about 8 metres, and to reach it a mangrove swamp, full of water, had to be passed. Its walls, 3 metres thick, were formed on the outside and inside, by immense piles driven vertically, connected by others horizontally, in the hollows between which are so strong that the artillery can scarcely make any impression on them. The form of the Kotta is an irregular square, and it is about 80 metres on each side. The Kotta of Tinkuan is almost as high as that of Daniel. Its walls are almost of a construction similar to Daniel's and display a nearly right angle; the fire from which may be directed on one side towards the sea, and on the other may enfilade the coast towards Daniel's Kotta. Two of the angles of this Kotta include in one of their extremities a large wooden stockade, which encloses a structure on the land side; and from another side a low wall similar to that of the Kottas connects it with the Sultan's Kotta. A river discharges itself, which is fed both by tidal water and sweet water from the mountains. Over this river a wooden bridge is roughly built, but very strong."

The kotta last taken which as I have said, is the most important one captured hitherto, is called the Kotta of *Baca del Puyimo Araoa*. Its position, in any other hands might have been impregnable; it is half way up a mountain, and at the end of a causeway beginning at the Kotta of the Sultan. It stands upon a little table-land apparently natural; its surface is about 800 square metres, the part facing the causeway has six embrasures in which had been cannon of various calibres—there were cannon also on the platform at the walls. On the S. side there were two newly constructed embrasures. The N. side is the only one available, and where the least resistance was offered as was ascertained afterwards. Its form is irregular, but as a whole, it is that of a parallelogram. The height of this Kotta is 25 metres on its W. S. and N. sides. Towards the E. the table land forms a slope, which connects it with the neighbouring mountains. At the bottom of the ravine is a river of clear water; which surrounds the Kotta on all sides. Vulnerable parts also washed by the river which passes through many wide swamps lower down. The forest around this Kotta is very thick, but with open spaces, which are under cultivation; and even with gardens well cultivated. Inside this Kotta were found 22 corpses of Soobos including those of two women. It is believed that the Soobos evacuated it after the attack with great haste, because they are accustomed to carry off their dead & wounded. There were four horses and several shades of plank and thatch, and in one of these were found three large beds like platforms, with carved wood on the sides. On one of the partition walls there was a

clock. There were also found a three legged stool and a levelling instrument. Many of those present at the taking of this Kotta, say that they saw a European dressed in a dark jacket, light coloured trousers and a *salacet* (a sort of hat).

No rumours had been published of the Spanish losses in Sooloo, but the *Diario* assures its readers that these losses are not so heavy as rumour would have it. The losses of the Soobos are supposed to be great, but cannot be ascertained owing to their custom of carrying off all their dead and wounded men, when they can. The Soobos correspondent of the *Oriente* says that during the assault on the Kottas at the town of that name, the Soobos fought with the courage of despair, like wild beasts surrounded in their lair; and that during the attack on the eight Kottas, on the 1st March, their resistance was heroic.—*Straits Times*.

COMMERCIAL.

New York, Feb. 18, 1876.
There is but little increased activity in business since my last report, although it is evident the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia will give a stimulus to various branches of trade, for which there is already considerable preparation. All staple commodities are low, and in some cases stock very much reduced with limited importations for the season. Buyers generally restrict themselves to actual wants in their purchases.

Matting.—The market was opened this week with an offering at auction, with very moderate sales at the following prices. Contract Fawcett, 4/4 white 21 cents, 4/4 red-heck 23 cents. Maunah contract, 4/4 white 23 cents, 4/4 red-heck 25 cents. Double Imperial Maunah, 4/4 white, 27 cents, 4/4 red-heck, 29 cents. Large buyers evinced no disposition to purchase at these rates. For common cargo quality 17 to 18 cents offered, for 4/4 white. Nothing has been done in "Fancyo."

Fire Crackers.—Latest telegrams from China report total exports for the season, up to February 15, at 200,000 boxes, against 290,000 last season. In anticipation of an active demand for the Centennial celebration, the stock in warehouse and to arrive has been concentrated, and prices advanced to \$2.75 per box, duty paid, for lots. By the invoice \$1.35 to 1.45 gold, in boxes, for long and short count.

Palm Leaf Fans.—3,200 cases sold at 2 cents. Stock about 3,000 cases, mostly in jobbers' hands, who are selling them at 2 cents.

Straw Braid and Hats.—A few parcels of white and mottled Braid have been sold at from 22 to 25 cents per piece for mottled, and 30 to 31 cents for white. A small lot of Hats sold. Fair stock of Braid on the market, and a few Canton Hats.

Raw Silk.—No new feature in Silk; a little more active demand for the lower grades of Lucklo and Cnumhook re-reeled, owing to a temporary revival of the fringes trade. I quote the former at \$4.37 to 4.75, and the latter at \$4.12 to 4.25; Cateog at \$4.50 to 5. per lb, in currency at 6 month's credit.

Arrived from Hongkong.—Faith and H. N. Carlton.

Quotations.

Hongkong, April 15, 1876.	
OPIMUM.—New Patna, cash,	625
" credit,	630
" Old Patna, cash,	615
" credit,	620
" New Benares, cash,	620
" credit,	625
" Old Benares, cash,	635
" credit,	630
" New Malwa, cash,	630
" credit,	635
" Allowance Teels, 16 a 48	
" Old Malwa, cash,	630
" credit,	635
" Allowance Teels, 16 a 36	
CAMPHOR, ...	15 a 15 1/2
QUICKSILVER, ...	8 a
SALT PETRE, ...	5 a 5 1/2

Exchange.

Bank, 6 months' sight, ...	3/10 1/2
Credit, 6 months' sight, ...	3/10 1/2
On Calcutta, Bank demand, ...	R 2204
" Bombay, demand, ...	R 2204
" Shanghai, demand, ...	7 1/2
Shanghai, 30 days' sight, ...	7 1/2
Bar Silver, 17, dwt. 2, ...	—
Sycee, ...	—
Mexican, ...	—
Gold Leaf, ...	26.40
English Sovereigns, ...	5.18
Australian Sovereigns, ...	5.20
Discount, ...	7 a 9

Portfolio.

UNFINISHED STILL.

A baby's boot, and a skin of wool,
Faded and soiled, and soft;
Odd things you say, and no doubt you're right;
Round a seaman's neck this stormy night,
Up in the yards aloft.

Most likely it's folly, but, mate, look here;
When first I went to sea,
A woman stood on the far-off strand,
With a wedding ring on the small soft hand,
Which clung so close to me.

My wife, God bless her! The day before,
She sat beside my foot;
And the sunlight kissed her yellow hair,
And dainty fingers doft and fair,
Knitted a baby's boot.

The voyage was over: I came ashore:
What think you found I there?
A grave the daisies had sprinkled white,
A cottage empty and dark as night,
And this beside the chair.

The little boot, 'twas unfinished still;
The tangled skein lay near;
But the knitter had gone away to rest,
With the babe asleep in her quiet breast,
Down in the churchyard, dear.

In conversation shun the negative side.
Never worry people with your contritions,
nor with dismal views of politics or society.
Never name sickness; even if you
could trust yourself on that perilous topic,
beware of unmuzzling a valetudinarian,
who will soon give you your fill of it.—
Emerson.

'Tis a rule of manners to avoid
exaggeration. A lady loses as soon as she
admires too easily and too much. In man
or woman, the face and the person lose
power when they are on the strain to express
admiration. A man makes his inferiors his
superiors by heat. Why need you, who are
not a gossip, talk as a gossip and tell eagerly
what the neighbors or the journals say?
State your opinion without apology.—
Emerson.

It is a great thing to look away. Between
brick walls, sorrows pin one down, and
grind and gnaw one's life. It is so natural
when things go wrong indoors, to sit and
look out of a window, if the window looks
anywhere. You think that you are sulky
and miserable—perhaps you mean to be,
at first; but presently you have gotten all
over it. You have gone out from yourself,
away off among tree-branches and cloud-
lands, carrying your trouble with you, and
there you give it the slip, and leave it to
melt away.

We must patiently suffer the laws of our
condition; if we are born to grow old, to grow
weak, to be sick in spite of all physic.
'Tis the first lesson the Mexicans teach
their children. So soon as they are ever
born, they thus salute them: "Behold,
thou art come into the world to endure,
suffer, and say nothing." 'Tis injustice to
lament that that has befallen any one
which may befall every one.—Montaigne.

Noted on a parent's knee, a new-born child,
Weeping thou sat when all around thee smiled;
So free that sinking to thy long, long sleep,
Thou then mayest smile while all around thee weep.
—Sir William Jones.

A man has not firm nerves, and keen
sensitivity, it is perhaps a wise economy to
go to a good shop and dress himself irre-
proachably. He can then dismiss all care
from his mind, and may easily find that
performance an addition of confidence, a
fortification that turns the scale in social
encounters, and allows him to go gaily into
conversation where else he had been dry
and embarrassed. I am not ignorant—I
have heard with admiring submission the
experience of the lady who declared: "That
the sense of being perfectly well dressed
gives a feeling of inward tranquillity which
religion is powerless to bestow."—Emerson,
in "Lectures and Social Aims."

FORMALISM, SENTIMENTALISM, AND IN-
TELLECTUALISM IN PUBLIC WORSHIP.—To
some worship is a sort of sacred routine,
to which they attach I know not what kind
of measure of mysterious efficacy, whereby
all is made right for the next world by a
Lord's-day performance of this. A man
does not need to abandon himself to the
sacred "red-tape," the religious "cir-
cumlocution," of elaborate ceremonial, in
order to be a mere sort of form. Formal-
ism may flourish, with its Dead-sea fruit,
in the plainest edifice that ever sheltered
worshippers from winter rain or summer
sun, and in the execution of the severest
ritual that ever shocked the taste of ecles-
iastical culture. Treat the round of what
service you have, as a machine, yet
treating somehow in the process, and you
might be worshipping symbols with the
most realistic, or originating at the feet of
imperial superstition with the most head-
counting devotee of Rome. And all this
formalism is terribly human—no breath of
superhuman life, no ray of supernatural
light,—a thing revolving round the soul it-
self like a towed bird, and fluttering it
may be, towards the sunlit sky, but ac-
quainted only with the death-dust and
darkness of an unspiritual heart.

Again, Scripture strikes a blow at mere
sentimentalism. I do not wish it to ap-
pear as if I meant to reprobate all
sentiment, or even to deem it other than
right and beautiful in its place and degree.
The true worshiper, just like the true man
or woman anyhow engaged, will not be
destitute of this, the golden mist of our
emotional nature. But I am right in warn-
ing you against the temptation of making
your worship consist of this vapour alone.
Feelings that begin and end in your own
breast—the cheap luxury of hazy hopes,
and cloudland happinesses, and ideal tears
—the mere shadow and sparkle and ripple
that fit upon the surface of the spirit—fine
enough, but unproductive—the seasoning
without the food, bits of intangible colour
with nothing beneath them,—these are not
the kind of stuff which you ought to
do the business of the sanctuary. You
cannot thus climb to heaven on rainbows.
It is not healthy—it is not safe—to send
your religious reason to sleep and send
your emotions to roam. This too is peculiarly
human, with all the look that it has of
being Divine. If you merely feel the poetic
beauty of the hymn, or the artistic charm
of the music,—if you are merely moved by
the sentiment of the prayer,—if you are
merely affected in your sensibilities by the
pathos or the sublimity of apostolic truth,—
you are seriously breaking in upon the
proper purpose of the place, because you
are really treating it as if it were only a
house for man.

Suffer me to advert to one thing more,
that secularism, that unspiritual intellectu-
alism, which so often creeps into the public
service of God. I have regard now to that
attitude of mind—for it is but little a
matter of heart—under which a man, when
he goes to church, goes to be entertained.
I do not need to ask if such a man
is to be found: the thing is an
endemic in modern Christendom. Few
have entirely escaped this miasma to which
so many men, even of our own friends
maybe, have succumbed. Men of intelli-
gence they often are, and in many ways
estimable—not estimable in this. What to
others is worship is to them but the pas-
time of church-going. As far as any object
of their worship, the church might
be a hall, a lecture-room, a concert-room.
There is oratory there: it is pleasing and
exciting. There is music there: it is a treat
to the cultured ear. There is a restful
atmosphere there: it is soothing to breathe
it. There is a glow of intellectual light
there: it is stimulating to sit under its
beam. There is play of fancy there: it is
quite interesting to follow its convolutions
through earth and heaven. And so it is,
that if these secular attractions are not
there: neither are they. They see good
only in sermons that charm and excite and
amuse: they have no regard for churches
where there is not a decorous sensation-
alism going. Services, they assume, exist
simply to add something brilliant to the
secular pursuits and interest of the week—
had better bedabbe themselves a good deal
with the spray of politics, or plunge a good
deal into the vexed waters of disputed
questions of the day. In a word, then,
there are many ministers in whom there is
no lack of resources to entertain, no scar-
city of the elements of sensation, no in-
competency as to matters of science or
history or public policy, who yet decline
to carry these things into the pulpit with
them, not from moroseness, not from in-
difference to the satisfaction of actual or
possible hearers, not from superstition, but
from ripe conviction, and from fortitude to
stand by it, as God helps them, from Sun-
day to Sunday and from year to year.
And what is this conviction? This convic-
tion is, that God requires, and man needs,
that the immortal concerns of a man should
be the things a man shall hear of when he
sits before a pulpit; it is, that the attrac-
tiveness of the church must somehow be an
attractiveness of these; it is, that he would
be cowardly to his calling, and traitorous
to his listeners, and misleading to the very
men who desire it, if he were deliberately
to add the two hours of Sunday service to
the other one hundred and sixty-six hours
of the week, halloving them with no
heavenlier guidance for the dust-blinded
soul, brightening them with no loftier
tidings for the weary spirit, sobering them
with no more solemn thought for the too
frivolous heart. It is, that, "the house"
and the pulpit are "not for man, but for
Jehovah God."—Rev. J. A. Kerr Bain.

AFFECTATION.

Affectation is most commonly employed
in reference to the details of external
behaviour. To take a familiar instance,
any trick of bodily gait or of manual or
facial movement may be deemed affected.
A man may have an affected way of bring-
ing his forefinger to the side of his nose
after the foreign manner, or a lady may
have a way of seeming to relieve her
trachea from some irritant by a character-
istic "hm," which strikes us as being
affected; or, again, a young girl may appear
to be affected when she gives herself a
certain degree of deportment. Some people
are able to keep up an affected condition of
behaviour for a considerable period. Thus
we know ladies who regularly assume and
maintain a curiously unnatural tone of voice
when entertaining their male visitors. In
such a case as this it obviously requires
intimate knowledge and close observation
to discover the affectation. In these in-
stances, and in many others resembling them,
we call an action affected because it
springs from a deliberate wish to impress
another person, instead of from some
unreflecting impulse or mechanical habit.
With respect to polite behaviour, it may
be added that we look for a certain
fixed habit of courtesy in people, and do
not, for example, call a lady affected
who uniformly adopts a gracious manner to
her guests. So that what we mean by an
affectation of elegance in behaviour is the
conscious endeavour to assume something
which does not flow easily from the fixed
sources of habit. It follows from this that
affected behaviour is very frequently a
conscious imitation of something foreign to
the person, more especially of something a
little above his reach. Children's amusing
affectations—always show themselves as
rather too obvious attempts to do the
pretty manners of their elders. Imitation
passes into affectation as soon as it becomes
a conscious process, and this change seems
to take place very early in the child's
development. Affectation in adults as well
as in children, owes much of its ludicrousness
to a conscious imitation of the social rank
of a superior age or of a superior rank.
It is this simple type of affectation which
has so often been ridiculed in fable.
Another department of human life which
offers a good field for the discovery of
affectation is the region of emotional ex-
pression. When, for instance, a child or
an adult expresses admiration of some
spectacle by a long chain of extravagant
superlatives and absurd images, we call
the language exaggerated and affected.
This expression is felt to be out of pro-
portion to the feeling to be expressed.
Again, a person may go on urging, so
to speak, the presence of a certain emotion
on his hearer long after the feeling has had
time to relieve itself. A lady is expressing
her regret at some little inconsiderateness,
and, instead of making her apology in a few
words, continues to reiterate her assurance
of vexation, much to her companion's dis-
comfort. Another common form of this
affectation of sentiment is the habit of
flowing over into feeling on every possible
occasion. Some men and women seem to
affect, for instance, an extraordinary degree
of risibility, since the least provocative
something sends them into long fits of
explosive laughter. Then there are the
young women who seem to be afflicted with
a plethora of æsthetic sentiment, and are
for ever breaking forth into gushing
rhapsodies over the scenery last visited and
the works of art last inspected. Judging
by the ordinary standard of human nature,
we are unable to believe in these
excessive effusions of sentiment. What
strikes one as most significant of affectation
in these sentimental persons is that they
appear to be equally excited by the most

powerful and by the most insignificant
stimulants. The very funny youth who sees
a comical element in all kinds of things,
laughed just as unprovokedly and persistently
at what seems the merest trifles as at
something which others are able to
recognize as really ludicrous. In all these
instances the affectation lies in a suspected
forcing of a feeling beyond its natural
bounds by an act of deliberate volition. It
is the doing with a conscious purpose a
thing which we expect to be done
instinctively by the mere force of feeling
itself.—Saturday Review.

HOW I EDITED AN AGRICULTURAL
PAPER.

BY MARK TWAIN.

I did not take the temporary editorship
of an agricultural paper without misgivings.
Neither would a landman take command
of a ship without misgivings. But I was in
circumstances that made the salary an ob-
ject. The regular editor of the paper was
going off for a holiday, and I accepted the
terms he offered, and took his place.

The sensation of being at work again was
luxurious, and I wrought all the week with
unflagging pleasure. We went to press, and
I waited a day with some solicitude to see
whether my effort was going to attract any
notice. As I left the office, toward sundown,
a group of men and boys at the foot of the
stairs dispersed with one impulse, and gave
me passage way, and I heard one of them
say: "That's him!" I was naturally pleased
by this incident. The next morning I
found a similar group at the foot of the
stairs and scattering couples and individuals
standing here and there in the street, and
over the way, watching me with interest.
The group separated and fell back as I
approached, and I heard a man say, "Look
at his eye!" I pretended not to observe the
notice I was attracting, but secretly I was
pleased with it, and was purposing to write
an account of it to my aunt. I went up the
short flight of stairs, and heard obsequy
voices and a ringing laugh as I drew near
the door, which I opened, and caught a
glimpse of two young rural-looking men,
whose faces blanched and lengthened when
they saw me, and then they both plunged
through the window with a great crash. I
was surprised.

I was about half an hour an old gentleman,
with a flowing beard and a fine but rather
musty face, entered and sat down at my
invitation. He seemed to have something
in his mind. He took off his hat and set
it on the floor, and got out of it a red silk
handkerchief and a copy of our paper.

He put the paper on his lap, and while
he polished his spectacles with his hand-
kerchief, he said, "Are you the new
editor?"

I said I was.

"Have you ever edited an agricultural
paper before?"

"No," said I, "this is my first attempt."

"Very likely. Have you had any ex-
perience in agriculture practically?"

"No," I believe I have not."

"Some instinct told me so," said the old
gentleman, putting on his spectacles and
looking over them at me with asperity,
while he folded his paper into a convenient
shape. "I wish to read you what must
have made me have that instinct. It was
this editorial. Listen and see if it was you
that wrote it."

"Turnips should never be pulled; it
injures them. It is much better to send a
boy up and let him shake the tree."

"Now, what do you think of that?—for I
really suppose you wrote it."

"Think of it! Why, I think it is good!
I think it is sense. I have no doubt that
every year millions and millions of bushels
of turnips are spoiled in this town and alone
by being pulled in a half-pipe condition,
when, if they had sent a boy up to shake
the tree."

"Shake your grandmother! Turnips
don't grow on trees!"

"Oh, they don't, don't they? Well, who
said they did? The language was intended
to be figurative—wholly figurative. Any-
body that knows anything will know that I
meant that the boy should shake the vine."

Then this old person got up and tore his
paper all into small shreds, and stamped on
them, and broke several things with his
cane, and said I did not know as much as
a cow; and then went out and banged the
door after him, and in short, acted in such
a way that I fancied he was displeased
about something. But not knowing what
the trouble was, I could not be any help to
him.

Pretty soon after this a long, cadaverous
creature, with lanky looks hanging down
to his shoulders, and a week's stubble bristling
from the hills and valleys of his face, darted
within the door, and halted, motionless,
with finger on lip, and head and body bent
in listening attitude. No sound was heard.
Still he listened. No sound. Then he
turned the key in the door, and came elab-
orately tiptoeing toward me till he was
within long reaching distance of me, when
he stopped, and after scanning my face
with interest for a while, drew a folded
copy of our paper from his bosom, and
said:

"There, you wrote that. Read it to me
quiet. Believe me, I suffer."

I read as follows, and as the sentences
fell from my lips I could see the relief come.
I could see the drawn muscles relax, and
the anxiety go out of the face, and rest and
peace steal over the features like the mer-
ciful moonlight over a desolate landscape.

"The guano is a fine bird, but great care
is necessary in rearing it. It should not be
imported earlier than June or later than
September. In the winter it should be
kept in a warm place where it can hatch
out its young."

"It is evident that we are to have a
backward season for grain. Therefore it
will be well for the farmer to begin setting
out his cornstalks and planting his buck-
wheat takes in July instead of August."

"Concerning the pumpkin.—This berry
is a favorite with the natives of the interior
of New England, who prefer it to the
gooseberry for the making of fruit-jake,
and who likewise give the preference over
the raspberry for feeding cows, as being
more filling and fully as satisfying. The
pumpkin is the only ascotient of the orange
family that will thrive in the North, except
the gourd and one or two varieties of the
squash. But the custom of planting it in
the front yard with the shrubbery is fast
going out of vogue, for it is now generally
conceded that the pumpkin as a shade tree
is a failure."

"Now, as the warm weather approaches,
and the gardeners begin to sow,"

"The excited listless spring toward me to
shake hands, and said—

"There, there—that will do. I know I
am all right now, because you have read it
just as I did, word for word. But, stranger,
when I read it this morning, I said to

myself, I never, never believed it before
notwithstanding my friends kept me under
watch and strict, but now I believe it is
crazy; and with that I fetched a howl that
you might have heard two miles, and start-
ed out to bill somebody—because, you know,
I knew it would come to that sooner
or later, and so I might as well begin. I
read one of the paragraphs over again, so
as to be certain, and then I burned my
fingers down and started. I have crippled
several people, and have got one fellow up
a tree, where I can get him if I want him.
But I thought I would call in here as I
passed along and make the thing perfectly
certain; and now it is certain, and I tell
you it is lucky for the chap that is in the
tree, I should have killed him, sure as I
went back. Good-bye, sir, good-bye; you
have taken a great load off my mind. My
reason has stood the strain of one of your
agricultural articles, and I know that noth-
ing can ever unsettle it now. Good-bye, sir."

I felt a little uncomfortable about the cir-
plings and arsons: this person had been
entertaining himself with, for I could not
help feeling remotely necessary to them. But
the thoughts were quickly banished, for the
regular editor walked in! [I thought for the
myself, now if you had gone to Egypt as I
had recommended you to, I might have had
a chance to get my hand in, but you wouldn't
do it, and here you are. I sort of expected
you.]

The editor was looking sad and per-
plexed and dejected.

He surveyed the wreck which that old
rascal and these two young farmers had
made, and then said, "This is a sad busi-
ness—a very sad business. There is a sad
muddle bottle broken, and six panes of
glass, and a spittoon and two can-
dlesticks. But that is not the worst.
The reputation of that paper is injured
—permanently, I fear. True, there never
was such a call for the paper before, and
it never sold such a large edition or reared
to such celebrity; but does one want to be
famous for lunacy, and proper, upon the
infirmities of his mind? My friend, as I am
an honest man, the street out here is full
of people, and others are roosting on the
fences, waiting to get glimpses of you,
because they think you are crazy. And well
they might after reading your editorials.
They are a disgrace to journalism. Why,
what put it into your head that you could
edit a paper of this nature? You could
seem to know the first rudiments of
agriculture. You speak of a furrow
and a barrow as being the same thing;
you talk of the receding season for
cows, and you recommend the domestica-
tion of the pole-cat on account of its play-
fulness and its excellence as a rat-
trapper. Your remarks that clams will lie quiet if
music be played to them was superfluous—
entirely superfluous. Nothing disturbs clams.
Clams always lie quiet. Clams care no-
thing whatever about music, and, heavens
and earth! friend if you had made the
sounding of ignorance the study of your
life, you could not have graduated with
honour than you could to-day. I never
saw anything like it. Your obser-
vation that the horse-chestnut as an article
of commerce is steadily gaining in favor, is
simply calculated to destroy this journal.
I want you to throw up your situation
and go. I want no more holiday—I could
not enjoy it if I had it. Certainly not with
you in my chair. I would always stand in
dread of what you might be going to
recommend next. It makes me lose all
patience every time I think of your discus-
sion oyster-beds under the head of 'Landscape
Gardening.' I want you to go. Nothing
on earth could persuade me to take another
holiday. Oh! why didn't you tell me you
didn't know anything about agriculture?"

"Tell you, you cornstalk, your cabbage,
your son of a cauliflower! It's the first time
I ever heard such an unfeeling remark—
and I have been in the editorial business
for I have been in the editorial business
going on fourteen years, and it is the first
time I ever heard of a man's having to know
anything in order to edit a newspaper. You
turnip! Who wrote the dramatic critiques
for the second-rate papers? Why, a parcel
of primed schoolboys and apprentice
apothecaries, who know just as much about
dramatic acting as I do about good farming, and
no more. Who review the books? People
who never wrote one. Who do up the
heavy leaders on finance? Parties who
have had the largest opportunities for
knowing nothing about it. Who criticize
the Indian campaigns? Gentlemen who do
not know a warwhop from a wigwag and
who never have had to run a foot race with
a tomahawk, or pluck arrows out of the
several members of their families to build
the evening camp-fire with. Who write the
temperance appeals and clamor about the
flowing bowl? Folks who will never draw
another sober breath till they do it in the
grave. Who edit the agricultural papers,
you—yam! Mon, as a general thing, who
fall in the poetry line, yellow-covered novel
line, sensation-drama line, city-editor line,
and finally fall back on agriculture as a
temporary reprieve from the poorhouse.
You try to tell me anything about the
newspaper business! Sir, I have been
through it from Alpha to Omega, and I
tell you that the less a man knows, the
bigger the noise he makes and the higher
the salary he commands. Heaven knows
if I had but been ignorant instead of culti-
vated, and impudent instead of diffident, I
could have made a name for myself in this
cold, selfish world. I take my leave, sir.
Since I have been treated as you have
treated me, I am perfectly willing to go.
I have done my duty. I have fulfilled
my contract as far as I was permitted to do
it. I said I could make your paper of in-
terest to all classes—and I have. I said
I could run your circulation up to twenty
thousand copies, and if I had had two more
weeks I'd have done it. And I'd have
given you the best class of readers that ever
gave an agricultural paper—not a farmer
in it, nor a solitary individual who could
tell a water-melon tree from a peach vine to
save his life. You are the loser by this
rupture, not me, pieplant. Adios."

I then left.

NAPOLÉON THE GREAT.

Many years before he painted Wellington
Haydon (in 1811) had met a French artist
who was with Napoleon in his expedition to
Egypt. This artist, whom Haydon calls
"Rigo," said that the night before the battle
of Aboukir, he lay on the ground in the same
tent with Bonaparte. About midnight
Bonaparte told Berthier and the rest to go to
sleep in their cloaks till daybreak. Rigo
said he was never near Bonaparte but he was
attracted by his physiognomy; there was
something in his face so æsthetic, so thought-
ful, so terrible, that it always impressed
him; and that this night, when all the
rest were buried in sleep, he could not help
watching him. In a little time he observed
Napoleon take the compasses and a chest of

Aboukir and the Mediterranean and measure,
then take a ruler and draw lines. He
then rose, went to the door of his tent and
looked toward the horizon, then returned
and looked at his watch. After a moment
he took a knife and cut the table in half
ways like a boy. He then rested, with his
head on his hand, looked at his watch for
some time, went again to the door of his tent,
and again returned to his seat. There was
something peculiarly awful in the circum-
stances—the dead silence of the night, the soli-
tary lamp-lighting up Napoleon's features,
the generals sleeping—the feeling that the
Turks were encamped near, and that before
long a dreadful battle would be fought.
Rigo said he could not have slept. Presently
Napoleon looked around to see if all slept.
Rigo shut his eyes. In a short time Napo-
leon called them all up, ordered his horse,
and asked how long till daybreak. They
told him an hour. The army was then got
under arms. Napoleon rode around, spoke
to the colonels and soldiers, told them in his
energetic manner that a mile from them lay
a Turkish army which he expected by 10
o'clock that morning should exist no longer.
Before 10 they were annihilated. . . . Rigo
said that after his return from Egypt he
dined with Napoleon, who was then first
consul. Bonaparte was never more than ten
minutes at dinner. Two footmen, the moment
he had eaten one dish, put down a
second; he ate of that, drank a few glasses
of wine, and retired. The company all rose
when he got up, and then staid two or three
hours. Rigo said Napoleon in the field was
as cool and collected as in his cabinet.

In 1814 Haydon talked at Fontainebleau
with some of Napoleon's Old Guard, who
declared that he was never beaten—he was
betrayed. They all swore they cried when
Napoleon took his leave for Elba. When
the eagle was brought up, the English turned
away his head for crying. "Did he cry?"
I said to a grenadier. "He cry?" replied
the aide a mistake; the Emperor was al-
ways composed. . . . James Meek accom-
panied Lord Keith upon his visit to Napoleon on
board the *Bellerophon* to announce to him
the decision of the British Government that
he was to go to St. Helena. Meek said:
Napoleon's face had a dead marble look;
but became interesting when speaking.
Napoleon kept them standing.

OFFICE REGULATIONS.

(Overland Mail.)

As a mode of advertising, as well as an
illustration of the not over-refined manners
and customs of the West, the following
selection, from "Our Rules and Regula-
tions," issued by "T. Francis Gibbons,
Notary Public, Commissioner, and Real
Estate Agent, of 12 Fourth Street, between
Broadway and Mercer Street," do credit to
the ingenuity of their author:

1. Upon entering this office you are
particularly requested not to use the door-
mat, as we wish to accumulate soil inside
for a potato crop.
2. Please leave the door wide open; or,
should you forget yourself and close it,
slam it like thunder. (Winter arrange-
ment.)
3. If the proprietor is engaged in con-
versation, and it is your turn next, please
lean your chair against the wall and whistle
"Mulligan Guards;" if you can't whistle,
sing.
4. Never neglect an opportunity to
improve your mind. If we are temporarily
absent, sit on the desk, pick your teeth
with the gold pen, and read the letters.
More may be found in the right-hand
drawer.
5. Smoking is particularly agreeable.
If you are out of poor segars, we will lend
you a pipe.

After an allusion to spittoons as "only for
ornament," the rules state that office hours
for listening to solicitors of church sub-
scriptions are from eleven to one; book
agents one to three; advertising men al-
day; to which is added the necessary
explanation, "we attend to our own busi-
ness at night." But, perhaps, the most
delicately put suggestion of the whole is
that conveyed in Note No. 3:

Don't hesitate to ask for a loan, the larger
the better; but talk about something else half
an hour beforehand; time isn't worth a cent
a year to us.

THE QUEEN'S NEW TITLE.

Taking for granted the propriety of Her
Majesty assuming a new title in respect of
her sovereignty over the British possessions
in India, the question arises (writes a corre-
spondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*), What is
it to be? not so much in English as in a
form suitable to express the English equi-
valent to Indians generally. This is a point
of far greater importance than the English
title. Supposing the style ultimately adopt-
ed to be that of "Empress"—how is that to
be expressed in Indian speech? There is, stri-
ctly speaking, apart from the point of gender,
which need not be taken into account—no
equivalent for the Western idea attached to
that term in any of the subsisting Indian
dialects; consequently, an appropriate equi-
valent must be borrowed from the most familiar
sources. It is to be hoped that "Sultana"
will not be the adopted rendering, inasmuch
as the word "Sultan," grand as it may sound
nowadays, is merely an abstract noun signi-
fying "power," and when first used as an
honorary title was applied to the deputy-go-
vernors of the Arab Khalifates. Historically
it was not adopted as the title of an indepen-
dent prince till about A.D. 1000, when Ma-
mūd al-Ghazny dignified Khalīf-bin-Ahmad,
the Governor of Sijistan, with it. And if
the word "Sultan" falls to convey the idea
which we associate with that of Emperor,
"Sultana," the feminine noun, is much
wider of the mark to convey that of Empress.
Shahin-shah, or the Sovereign of Sovereigns,
which would be the most suitable and
expressive native title. In Persian and
Turkish it is considered to designate the
greatest dignity, and the appellation would
not sound strange to the great majority of
our fellow-subjects in India.

SILVER.

The daily press has seen fit to talk more
than its usual infinite deal of nothing about
the prevailing discount on silver coin. The
only obscurity about the question lies in its
simplicity. The people who own silver bars
will sell them in whatever way they can to
realize the most money. For some time past
they have been able to get a better price by
turning them into Trade dollars and selling
these at 8 to 10 per cent discount than they
could by shipping the bars to Europe or to
China for sale. Consequently they have
turned as much of their bars into "Trades"
as the market would take, lowering their
price from point to point as they found the

public "filled up" at each successive rate.
The "Trades" at the present discount of
4 per cent are about equivalent to the present
foreign price; so, if the European rate de-
clines no further, "Trades" will stand at
96 cents, gold. The people who own bars
are not going to turn them into "Trades"
to be sold at a price which will not net them
money than the bars would turn in if sold
abroad; and, on the other hand, if the for-
eign market declines further, the owners of
bars will turn them into "Trades" so long as
these can be sold at a rate equivalent to the
net-turn of foreign shipments. The remedy
for this state of things is for the
Government, if it chooses, to decline man-
facturing Trade dollars for private account.
Theoretically, the Government ought not to
hesitate to do this. "Silver being the inferior
currency will drive out gold to the extent of
its own introduction beyond a mere token
circulation. The operation of this currency
law was disclosed at the late meeting of the
Retail Grocers' Association. This body re-
solved (quite properly) to do business on a
silver basis—that is, they will deal in terms
of the inferior medium and make merchan-
dise of the superior one—gold. They will
quote sugar in terms of silver money, and
quote gold at a premium of 4 per cent; in
other words, they will deal as the people of
the East do with their inferior medium—pur-
chase. Up to this time, we have taken only
the first step in the downward track; but
the silver coin becomes play enough and
let the butcher and dry-goods shop must follow
the grocers. The process is, that sugars
selling at 20 cents the pound will be sold at
21 cents, and goods sold at 50 cents the yard
will be sold at 55 cents. The dealer always
has the sale to mark up his goods more than
enough to cover the depreciation in the
standard; but wages remain unchanged, and
the only substantial effect is that each 60
dolls of wages only buys what was
45 (gold) dollars worth of goods.—*San
Francisco News Letter*.

AN AESTHETICAL SMOKE.

Reader, I were unmanly to talk these
down and make to offer these smokes for re-
compense. There lies my pipe on the lit-
tle stand between the windows. The
Japanese tobacco box, carved in cunning
figures from a section of giant bamboo,
stands guard behind it. One flank is de-
fended by an oddly designed ash receiver,
an ass's head full of matches protects the
other. Over all is a shield of gaudy glass
from the crimson cloth, gold edged, which
drapes the stand and fraternizes jovially
with the afternoon sunshine.

The pipe itself is of unusual size, carved
in the likeness of a human face; a very
peculiar face, which provokes at once a
smile and a sigh; in all these years I have
not weariied of it, for it is full of ever fresh
interest and suggestion. The features are
shaped by a bold hand, but guided with
masterly skill, as well as profound know-
ledge and feeling. Ugly the face could not
well be, but with an ugliness thoroughly
human. A low brow and projecting, the
foundation of a pair of curling ram's horns;
eyes large, deep set, expressive of pathetic
weakness; nose aquiline, albeit broad and
flattened; a thick, projecting upper lip and
timorous retreating chin. A weak smile
glimmers over the features, not broad,
hardly mirthful—rather as if striving to
reflect the merriment which their ugliness
might excite. Whoever designed this pipe
was an artist, and one who had looked into
the human heart.

Well, pick him up and fill his empty head
with brains from the tobacco box. Tobacco
is all his intellect and smoke the sole mani-
festation of the enlightenment thereof; yet
how many orators, think you, or authors, or
pulpit ministers even, have the art or power
to soothe, beguile, inspire, that undemon-
strative but subtly potent enchanter pos-
sessed? He never speaks; the greater part
of his life he lies cold and dead upon the table;
but the brief hours of his life are full of
fervent fire. The oftener we are under the
spell of his voiceless eloquence the oftener
arises the longing to yield to it again; his
monotony never bores us, because the very
breath of his life comes and goes absolutely
at our own command.

Fill full and press down hard; there must
be no empty chambers in the occiput. Now
a match from the ass's head, which we will
scratch upon the under side of the mantel
piece yonder; so to do is one of the univer-
sal instincts of man's nature, and were
mantel pieces polished underneath it would
be a general calamity. Draw—burn—the
match, then yellow; we draw the flame
downward through the pipe bowl, and
straightaway up rises the brown tobacco in
a glowing mound. At the same moment the
first smoke-cloud issues from our lips and
the pipe is lit.

We seek the easy chair and gently yield
ourselves to its embrace. No reading, no
writing; the true smoker will not so profane
his enjoyment. Smoking is an elevated,
mental and physiological pleasure; he who
finds in it merely an assistance to digestion,
or the gratification of a morbid craving is
unworthy the brotherhood.—*Gaiety*.

A MEMORIAL medallion erected to the
Poet Keats, upon the plaster of the gate-
way close to his tombstone in the Pro-
testant burying-ground at Rome, was
uncovered on Feb. 21, in the presence of
a large number of ladies and gentlemen.
An address was delivered by Major-General
Sir Vincent Eyre in explanation of the
circumstances which led to the erection
of the portrait and the repairs of the
well-known gravestone. The sculptor, Mr.
Warrington Wood, having generously
declined payment for his work, Sir Vincent
stated that the amount would be treated
as a nucleus of a larger sum for the
execution of a bust to be placed in
Poet's Corner, Westminster Abbey, pro-
vided the requisite permission could be
obtained, and made an appeal for
subscriptions towards its completion. The
hope was unanimously expressed by those
present that no obstacles might arise
against the plan being granted for a bust
in Poet's Corner.

"BARKLEY, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I
feel it a duty I owe to you to express my
gratitude for the great benefit I have de-
rived by taking 'Norton's

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised January 1st, 1876.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per four ounces, unless otherwise stated.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as this case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

(Br.) means By British Packet; (Fr.) by French Packet; (U.S.) by United States Packet. D. P. means Double Postage; O. P., cannot be paid; O. S., cannot be sent; L., at Letter Rate.

TOWN POSTAGE (Victoria) Letter, Newspaper, Book, or Pattern, 2 cents.

RATES BY PRIVATE STEAMERS.—To the United Kingdom, see Table given below. To all other places the rate is, Letters, 8 cents; Newspapers and Prices Current, 2 cents; Books and Patterns, 6 cents, which must be prepaid, except when the address is to India.

Correspondence to India by Private Ship cannot be prepaid, by Indian Mail prepayment is optional.

Asia, U. S. Packet, Australia, &c.,

E. Africa, St. Helena, Ascension, Malta.

LETTERS.—Ports of China and Japan, Macao, United States (U. S.), Bangkok, Manila, Singapore, Penang, India, Ceylon, Aden, Malta, 8 cents.

Except India, Ceylon, and Aden, by French Packet, 12 cents.

Batavia, 12; Saigon and Pondicherry, (Fr.) 12; New Caledonia, (Fr.) 18; 2 oz.

Zanzibar, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension, 20; Mauritius, 22.

Alexandria and Suez, (Br.) 12, (Fr.) 12, 2 oz.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, 24.

REGISTRATION, 8 cents, except Straits, Batavia, India, Auen, Suez (Br.), Zanzibar, &c., Australia, &c., 12; Saigon, Pondicherry, Alexandria, (Fr.) and Suez (Fr.), double postage. There is no Registration to Bangkok, New Caledonia, or Zanzibar.

NEWSPAPERS (To all the above places) 2 cents.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS, 6 cents, except Malta, W. Africa, St. Helena, Ascension, &c., Books to New Caledonia, Letter Rate; Patterns cannot be sent by French Packet to Pondicherry, New Caledonia, Alexandria, or Suez, and cannot be paid to Saigon.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, 1 oz., 2 cents; 2 oz., 4 cents; Every 4 oz., 8 cents.

The United Kingdom.

Superscription.	Letters.	Books & Patterns.
Brindisi (Br.)	30	6
Marseilles (Fr.)	30	6
Southampton (Br.)	24	4
S. Francisco (U.S.)	24	4
By Priv. Steamer	12	2
via Brindisi	24	4
Registration Fee, 8 cents.		

Superscription.	Letters.	Books & Patterns.
Brindisi (Br.)	30	6
Marseilles (Fr.)	30	6
Southampton (Br.)	24	4
S. Francisco (U.S.)	24	4
By Priv. Steamer	12	2
via Brindisi	24	4
Registration Fee, 8 cents.		

PARCEL POST.—There is a common belief in the existence of a Parcel Post, by which such articles as Fans, Curios, Silks, Trusses, Scarves, Jewellery, Artificial Teeth, &c., can be forwarded at low rates. It cannot be too distinctly stated that such things can only be sent as Letters, and the very cheapest rate is 12 cents per half ounce by Private Steamer.

All such packages should be Registered (8 cents).

If the Parcel be heavy it can be sent through one of the Parcel Expresses conducted by Messrs Lane, Crawford, or Mr W. H. Noddy, which, for anything over 4 or 5 ounces, will be found cheaper than the Post.

Continent, &c., of Europe.	(Br.) via Brindisi.	(Fr.) via Trieste.	(Fr.) via Marseilles.
Austria,	Letters 18	22	18 2 oz.
Belgium,	Nw. prs. 4	4	O.P.
Germany,	Bks. 10	10	O.P.
Holland,	Pn. 10	10	O.P.
Hungary,	Letters 18	24	18 2 oz.
Italy,	Nw. prs. 4	4	O.P.
Poland,	Bks. 10	10	O.P.
Romania,	Pn. 10	10	O.P.
Serbia,	Letters 18	26	18 2 oz.
Sweden,	Nw. prs. 4	4	O.P.
Switzerland,	Bks. 10	10	O.P.
Denmark,	Letters 18	24	18 2 oz.
Finland,	Nw. prs. 4	4	O.P.
Prussia,	Bks. 10	10	O.P.
Russia,	Pn. 10	10	O.P.
Registration To all the above	12	12	D.P.

By British Packet.	Letters.	Registration.	Newspapers.	Books, Patterns.
France,	18	D.P.	O.P.	O.P.
Italy,	14	12	2	6
Spain,	24	None	4	7
Brindisi (1/2 oz.)	18	None	8	O.S.
Southampton,	24	None	8	8 (2 oz.)
Portugal,	24	None	4	7
Gibraltar,	24	D.P.	O.S.	O.S.
Brindisi (1/2 oz.)	18	D.P.	O.S.	O.S.
Southampton,	24	16	6	8 (2 oz.)
Turkey,	20	8	2	2 (2 oz.)
British Office,	22	12	4	16
Austrian Office,	12	None	O.P.	O.P.
Greece (1/2 oz.),	24	8	4	8
Gibraltar,	8	8	2	8
Malta,	8	8	2	8

Patterns cannot be sent to Spain, Portugal or Greece.

By French Packet.	Letters.	Registration.	Newspapers.	Books, Patterns.
France & Algeria,	12	D.P.	O.P.	O.P.
Italy,	18	D.P.	O.P.	O.P.
Spain,	18	None	O.S.	O.S.
Portugal,	18	D.P.	O.P.	O.P.
Turkey,	12	D.P.	O.P.	O.P.
Greece,	12	None	O.P.	O.P.
Gibraltar,	18	None	O.S.	O.S.

Patterns cannot be sent to Italy, Turkey, or Greece.

W. Africa, Islands of the Atlantic, (except St. Helena and Ascension), North, Central, and South America.

Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verde Islands, Azores, Bermuda.

Letters.	Registration.	Newspapers.	Books and Patterns.
40	34	8	18
40	34	8	18

United States (via Europe), Canary and Madeira Islands, Canada, Vancouver's Island, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia.

Letters.	Registration.	Newspapers.	Books and Patterns.
34	28	8	18
34	28	8	18

W. Indies, Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Costa Rica, Guadalupe, Guatemala, Grey Town, Hayti, Honduras, La Guayra, Mexico, Monte Video, New Granada, Panama, Paraguay, Porto Rico, Surinam, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

Letters.	Registration.	Newspapers.	Books and Patterns.
52	46	8	18
52	46	8	18

Letters, 52; Registration, 46; Newspapers, 8; Books and Patterns, 18.

Letters, 52; Registration, 46; Newspapers, 8; Books and Patterns, 18.

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Letters, 52; Registration, 46; Newspapers, 8; Books and Patterns, 18.

drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens, or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c. must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, &c., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection; nor any other enclosure not allowed by Rule 3. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government Offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

The limit of size for a book-packet addressed to any place abroad is 24 inches in length and 12 inches in width or depth. Exceptions.—No packet for Algeria, Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, France, Madeira, or Portugal, or for Egypt, Syria, or Turkey, when sent by French Packet, must be above 18 inches in length, width, or depth.

AS REGARDS PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practically, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. But samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen, of other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., for the United States of America, Holland, and its possessions, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Portugal, and its possessions, and Switzerland, in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles. Samples of intrinsic value must not be sent to any foreign country except United States; and in the case of France samples of either down, raw or thread silk, woolen or goats' hair thread, vanilla, saffron, carmine, or isinglass, are considered to fall under this rule if they weigh more than three ounces; and up to this weight raw and spun silk, as well as coloured and twisted silk, may be sent to Germany.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office, is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ores, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, metal pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples to the following countries, but to these alone, viz: the Azores, Belgium, Cape de Verde Islands, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Holland, Madeira, Moldavia, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Wallachia, and the British Colonies; and not even to these places, viz: France, India, and not to any place abroad.

A packet of patterns or samples sent to the Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, France, Madeira, Portugal, or by French packet, to Turkey, Syria, or Egypt, must not exceed 18 inches in length, width, or depth; a packet in any other place abroad must not exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in width or depth.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters for Singapore and the United Kingdom only from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

The above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

The Postmaster at San Francisco has given notice that letters despatched from this Colony (whether through the Post Office, or as consignment letters) by the United States Mail Packets, will not be forwarded to any places not within the United States unless the proper Postage from America to such places be prepaid in American Postage Stamps, but will be returned to this Office.

Such letters should either be prepaid in both Hongkong and American Stamps as above, or posted to an Agent in the United States.

This notice chiefly applies to the following places, the American rates of Postage to which are as follows:—

Honolulu: Letters, 6 Cents per 1/2 oz.; Newspapers, 2 Cents; Books, 4 Cents per 4 oz.

Brazil: Letters, 15 Cents per 1/2 oz.

Peru, Chili &c.: Letters, 22 Cents per 1/2 oz.; Newspapers, 4 Cents; Books, 10 Cents per 4 oz.

Miscellaneous Notices.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-delivery, or mis-direction of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered); nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed, but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wax or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Correspondence for New Zealand via Torres Straits.

A considerable amount of Correspondence being received directed to New Zealand via Torres Straits, it is notified that the New Zealand Post Office has declined to receive Mails by that route, hence there is no alternative but to forward such Correspondence via Galle.

Persons who are anxious to avail themselves of the Torres Straits Steamers to communicate with New Zealand, should address their letters, &c., to the care of an Agent at Sydney.

Letters, &c., addressed to London only, many persons are in the habit of

addressing Letters &c., for well-known Firms and Individuals to London only; but this practice not unfrequently occasions delay in such Letters &c., reaching their rightful owners. In all cases, however, well the Firm or Individual for whom a letter is intended may be known, it is most essential to ensure its correct and prompt delivery, that the Street in which they reside and the number of the house, should form a part of the address.

Many boxes of letters are received at the Post Office not sealed

